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Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-89-174
Monday
11 September 1989

Daily Report
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FBIS-EEU-89-174 *11 September 1989*

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CSSR Prepared To Restore Ambassadorial Ties

AU0909190389 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] On 8 September 1989, Pavel Sadovsky, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, conveyed to Idriz Dhrami, charge d'affaires of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Prague, the declaration of the Czechoslovak Government, which proposes to the Albanian Government that relations between our two states should be normalized, and diplomatic representation raised to ambassadorial level. The declaration states that the Czechoslovak Government [words indistinct] level of diplomatic representation, imposed in 1961 on the basis of a Czechoslak decision, has given rise to an abnormal situation. Continuing such a situation does not help the development of reciprocal relations, and the Czechoslovak Government considers the decision of 1961 to be null and void.

Alia Greets Bulgaria's Zhivkov on National Day

AU0909185989 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following greetings telegram to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

On the occasion of your national day, the 45th anniversary of Bulgaria's Liberation Day, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and on my own behalf, I send you greetings and best wishes for the well-being of the Bulgarian people, and the country's development and prosperity. I express the hope that the traditional friendship between our peoples and the relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will develop further in the interests of our two countries and of peace in the Balkans.

Alia, Carcani Greet DPRK Leaders on Holiday

AU0909185489 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following greetings telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK; and Yon Hyong-muk, chairman of the Administrative Council of the DPRK:

On the occasion of your national day, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and in our own names, we send warm greetings and best wishes to you and the Korean people.

The foundation of the DPRK 41 years ago was an important and historic event for the Korean people. During this period, the Korean people, with their work and self-denying efforts, have achieved important successes in the development of the economy and culture and in all other fields of the country's life. The Albanian people rejoice at these achievements of the friendly Korean people, and wish them fresh victories for the progress and prosperity of the DPRK and the preservation of the homeland's independence.

We hope the friendly relations between our two countries will develop without interruption in the future.

Young People Seek More Colorful Clothes

AU0609141189 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 2 Sep 89 p 2

[Spiro Ilo article: "A Day on Durres Beach"]

[Text] The train had just stopped at Durres Beach station, and hundreds of young people descended, filling the station with their voices. It was the last day of the summer vacation, and everybody wanted to finish their holiday with happy memories.

We went up to a group of young people who seemed to be discussing where to spend the day. One of them wore a white shirt inscribed with the words "I love Albania" [preceding words in English]. Another's shirt was printed with a huge wave, a small surfboard with a sail, and the words "Wind Surf Club, Australia." A girl's shirt was printed with the picture of a mouse from a cartoon film, with his name underneath.

We started talking to this group of young people, who were students of foreign languages, history, and engineering at various colleges. We asked the first where the shirt inscribed "I love Albania" had been produced.

"They were on sale here, at the Egyptian trade fair," he replied.

"And yours?" we asked the boy with the picture of the beach and the surfboard.

"My father brought it from abroad," he replied. "I like it because it is just the sort of shirt for the beach."

"If it had a picture of Durres beach, it would be even better, wouldn't it?"

"Of course, but unfortunately there are no shirts like that on the market. We have many tourist resorts on the coast and in the mountains (Apoloni, Butrint, Lisi i Lashte, Rozafe, Koka e Deas) which could be printed on thousands of shirts which all young people would like to buy."

"I had the shirt printed myself," said one of the girls. "I mean, I had it printed at one of the stores opened in

Tirana for the purpose. However, you have to find the picture yourself, and the store is often short of dye, so the color gradually fades. Opening this sort of shop was nevertheless a good thing. I think that this kind of service should not be left at this more or less amateur stage. Professional designers at the textile combine or the clothing enterprise could do this job much better. There would be more choice, as well."

This girl was right. Young people like bright colors and printed shirts. Embroidery is a highly-valued tradition among our people. Our mothers and young girls spent years embroidering clothes or curtains and cushions for the home. Times have changed, and large-scale industrial production has arrived. We cannot imagine a young girl spending years embroidering her clothes, as girls used to in the past. Our textile combines produce endless fabrics with pretty colors and designs. Nevertheless, as was clear from our discussion with young people on the beach, there are still insufficient quantities of seasonal clothes for young people in the stores. Many young people supply this deficiency for themselves, sometimes by private trade. There are some uncultured, snobbish young people who wear shirts printed in ways that do not accord with our tastes. Even on Durres beach, you see the occasional shirt with a skull and flames, inscribed "Born to raise hell," [English in original] and other vulgarities of this kind. Young people are cultured now, understand foreign languages, and understand... the meaning of inscriptions like this one. They ridicule the people who wear them, and have no time for them. However, a critical attitude to such inscriptions has nothing to do with young people's thirst for attractive clothes and printed shirts.

The young people on the beach told us that the newspapers write a lot about young people's clothes and tastes, but that few of their demands are properly met. The market has recently been supplied more often with attractive, high-quality goods, but they disappear at once because of the high demand. This happened with the very attractive sports shoes and outfits which were put on sale, unfortunately in sizes only fitting young people under 15.

Economic Progress Report for 2-8 Sep 89

AU0909183889

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 2-8 Sep carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Durres District exceeded its 8-month general industrial production plan by 24 million leks. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 89)

Kukes District exceeded its 8-month general industrial production plan by 4 percent. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Sep 89)

Lushnje District exceeded its 8-month general industrial production plan by 1 percent. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 89)

Shkoder District exceeded its 8-month general industrial production plan by 2.5 percent. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Sep)

Tropoje District exceeded its 8-month general industrial production plan by 1 percent. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 89)

Leaaders' Public Appearances 3-9 Sep 89

AU1009154489

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 3-9 September reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (sourceline of report given in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, received the credentials of new DPRK and Hungarian ambassadors on 6 September. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 89)

Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a trade union conference on Innovators Day in Durres on 9 September. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 89)

Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, spoke at a rally marking the 45th anniversary of the formation of the 19th Partisan Assault Brigade, at the village of Partizan, Sarande District, on 3 September. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Sep 89)

Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, received Rafael Chaljub Mejia, secretary general of the Labor Communist Party of the Dominican Republic, in Tirana on 9 September. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 89)

Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members, attended a Balkan medical congress in Tirana on 8 September. (Tirana Domestic 1800 GMT 8 Sep 89)

Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, received incoming DPRK and Hungarian ambassadors at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 4 September (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 89), and attended embassy receptions marking the national day of the DPRK 7 September (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 89) and Bulgaria (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 89).

Muslims Return Home From Turkey for Holiday

AU0909165889 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Customs officials at the Kapitan Andreevo Border Checkpoint celebrated the 9 September National Day at their work posts. By 2400 last night, they had handled the luggage and documents of 32,000 passengers in 8 lanes of traffic. The 9 September holiday was celebrated on native soil by 1,121 Bulgarian Muslims who returned from our neighbor country Turkey during the last 24 hours.

Today 230 more Bulgarian citizens arrived in our country by 1200 today and are now on their way home. The customs and passport control officials treat all passengers with great expediency and politeness at the border checkpoint.

Leadership Lays Wreaths at Monuments on Holiday

AU0909184989 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Following the festive rally held at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall on 8 September 1989 to mark the 45th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, the particpants in the festive rally laid wreaths and flowers at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid their respects. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders took part in this ceremony.

Wreaths and flowers were also laid at the Soviet Army Monument, at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier and at the common grave in Liberty Park.

Zhivkov, Leaders Attend National Day Reception

AU0909195589 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] The Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers gave an official reception on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria at the Boyana Residence in Sofia tonight.

The reception was attended by party and state leaders, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, veterans of the revolutionary struggles, distinguished figures from the sector of science, culture, and the arts, by generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, meritorious workers, and leaders of religious communities.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country were also among those present.

The reception proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmopshere.

Zhivkov Gives Interview to Chinese Daily

AU0909192389 Sofia BTA in English 1728 GMT 9 Sep 89

["Todor Zhivkov's Interview for "GUANGMING RIBAO"—BTA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (BTA correspondent)—The Chinese GUANGMING RIBAO newspaper published in today's issue the interview with Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and President of the State Council, given to that daily's correspondent.

Asked about Bulgaria's successes for the 45 years of socialist construction and in the present restructuring, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the last 45 years were the most successful period in Bulgaria's 1,300-year-long history.

Dwelling on the significance of the April 1956 Plenum of the CC of the BCP Mr Todor Zhivkov said that it played a historic role for Bulgaria. In the years after the plenum Bulgaria was one of the countries in the world with fastest rates of development. The 1987 Plenum of the CC of the BCP determined the concept for further construction of socialism and laid the foundations of revolutionary restructuring in the Bulgarian society.

A stress is made that the economic restructuring has provided conditions for a wide opening of the Bulgarian economy to the world, for development of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Assessing the presently existing relations between the BCP and the CCP, between Bulgaria and China, the Bulgarian leader recalls that in 1987 visits were exchanged between delegations of the two parties' central committees, by which their relations were restored and wide possibilities were opened for their versatile development.

The agreements reached and the contracts signed between Bulgaria and China brought to good results, Mr Todor Zhivkov says. He stresses on the extension and strengthening of our relations of cooperation in economy, trade, science, technique and culture. Bulgaria is looking optimistically on the prospects of development in Bulgaro-Chinese relations, the Bulgarian leader says.

We are of the opinion that the further development and deepening of Bulgaro-Chinese relation is to the avail not only of the the two countries' peoples but also to the cause of peace and socialism, to international understanding and cooperation, Mr Todor Zhivkov says.

As it is known the BCP duly expressed support to the Chinese Communist Party and its leadership concerning the recent crush of the counterrevolutionary revolt in China, the interview goes on to say.

Asked about the ideological and political and educational work that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of Bulgaria are carrying out with the aim to save the revolutionary traditions, the Bulgarian leader says that ever since the day of its foundation the BCP has been teaching its members to follow closely the ideals and interests of the working class and working people and the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

President Bush's 'War on Drugs' Viewed

AU0809134189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 89 p 7

["nt"-signed Washington dispatch: "Declaration of War on Drugs"]

[Text] Washington (from our correspondent)—Tuesday [5 September] night, President George Bush announced his administration's plans for combating drug addiction, which is seen as the number-one problem in the United States. The plan involves an increase in federal expenditures to $7.9 billion in the next fiscal year, more rigorous sanctions, U.S. military aid for Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru, as well as an expansion of the opportunities for treatment and prevention.

Unlike racial and social problems, which, in the opinion of the U.S. media, have a local, regional character, drug addiction is considered to be a universal problem afflicting the whole of the United States. According to official statistics, as many as 25 million Americans were common users of drugs in 1985. The number of drug users varies, but the steady increase in the number of people who are fully dependent on them is a warning symptom.

The plan of the Bush Administration is based on the enhancement of repressive measures—starting with users, including casual ones, and small dealers, and ending with large organizations and international cartels.

The first critics of Bush's program point out that it is but another variant of the scarcely effective measures that have been proclaimed ever since the late sixties, by Johnson and Nixon, down to Reagan. Experts see a major weakness of the plan in the fact that only 27 percent of the expenditures are earmarked for treatment and prevention.

RUDE PRAVO Commentary

AU1109114789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 89 p 7

[Josef Nyvlt commentary: "First Day of the Drug War"]

[Text] Nation in a State of Siege—this is the name of a program which CBS television prepared in support of the Bush Administration's plan, which has been formulated as the declaration of a ruthless war against drugs. According to some figures, one in 10 of the U.S. population uses drugs. Drug addiction and crime have increased in direct proportion since the end of the 1960's when President Johnson announced the first program of preventing and curing drug dependency. Even more widespread is the use of drugs among young people and schoolchildren.

During his television address, in which he put forward his administration's plan, President Bush held a packet of "crack" in his hand which had been seized several days beforehand not far from the White House. This packet was a symbol of the danger which is more and more immediately threatening each American family. "It looks innocent. But it is changing our cities into battlefields, it is killing our children," said Bush.

During the 1989-90 financial year, $7.9 billion will be spent on this government program. A substantial increase in sanctions is envisaged, the number of experts in the struggle against drug addiction will be increased, and new prisons will be built at a cost of $1.5 billion. Roughly one third of the expenditure will be devoted to prevention and cure.

A significant element of the plan is international cooperation in breaking up the gangs which produce and sell drugs on a large scale. For this purpose, $260 million has been set aside for military aid for the Colombian, Bolivian, and Peruvian governments. During the next 5 years, this aid should amount to $2 billion in total. The first experiences from Colombia highlight the possibilities for such international acts. This has succeeded in considerably restricting the transfer of cocaine to the United States. This is borne out by the fact that the, so far, untouched organizations have increased the price for a kilogram by $4,000-5,000.

The administration-supported war against drug addiction, which is today regarded as enemy number one, has an almost 25 years' tradition in the United States. The Bush administration's plan is tied to the hopes that a turnaround will be reached in this battle.

Military Aid 'Questionable'

AU1109131389 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 89 p 7

[Jan Balaz commentary: "Aid Yes, But What Sort of Aid?"]

[Text] According to official American sources, 1 in 10 adult U.S. citizens regularly consumes narcotics. Compared with statistical figures of 6 years ago, this means a 100 percent increase. The United States is the biggest market for drug manufacturers and traffickers; the annual turnover is estimated at almost $1 trillion. The problem which drugs present for the American society has long been discussed, but without any specific and extensive steps by the federal authorities. The culprits have always been sought outside U.S. borders, in countries which are the largest producers of narcotics, especially Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. But now, as the country is being engulfed by the whole problem, even the United States is starting to look at its long-term solution more comprehensively and realistically. One is abandoning the widespread notion that every U.S. citizen is a free person who can independently decide whether to take drugs or not.

These intentions also marked President George Bush's televison speech Tuesday [5 September] night, in which he described drug addiction as the greatest domestic political problem of the United States of the last decades

and the most serious threat to the country's security and prosperity. He appealed to all Americans to become personally involved in combating drugs. Bush outlined a concept for action against the steadily growing danger. He proposed that federal expenditures on these purposes be raised by one-third in the next fiscal year, to $8 billion. This is a large sum, yet not a sufficient one if one considers that there are some 25 million drug users in the United States and that the cost of treating a single one of them is estimated at several tens of thousands of dollars. As a matter of fact, this was pointed out by several congressmen after Bush's speech; they also criticized the inadequate scale of measures within the security and judicial apparatus. Above all, Bush's critics were drawing attention to the fact that the whole plan does not differ in any substantial way from the intentions of the preceding administrations, that it does not contain anything new, and that it focuses almost exclusively on repression and struggle against drugs while ignoring the roots of the problem.

The President could not fail to address the much-discussed issue of how to proceed against narcotics producers. Even before his speech, several rounds of talks between representatives of the U.S. and Colombian Governments had been held on specific forms of Washington's aid, chiefly military aid, for this Latin American country. Overall, the United States is ready to provide the three aforesaid Latin American states with some $230 million worth of aid against drugs, of which Colombia should get the lion's share. This is quite natural, in view of the fact that the Colombian drug barons—who control 80 percent of the American market for the most widely used drug, cocaine—have declared an "all-out war" on their own government. The United States considers Colombia to be the key to the solution of the whole problem.

It is questionable, however, whether the almost exclusively military form of aid will untie the entangled knot and whether it really is as selfless as Washington claims. The "mission" of U.S. soldiers in Bolivia, where they were supposed to assist local armed forces in the search for coca plantations, is still vivid in memory. At that time the U.S. airborne units' course of action aroused the indignation of virtually the whole of Latin America because rather than looking for coca fields they were looking for guerrillas' possible places of operation.

On Tuesday, President Bush sidestepped this hot issue. At the same time, NEWSWEEK magazine reported that some circles in Washington consider the possibility of "limited" military operations against "narcotics targets" in Colombia. Within their framework, U.S. troops should seize narcotics-carrying aircraft. One also reckons with an operation by special marine detachments against laboratories processing coca paste. The prospect of such operations does not arouse enthusiasm in Colombia, nor in any other Latin American country. Although, naturally, the Latin American countries realize the complexity and urgency of the whole problem, they definitely are not willing to accept overt interference. Although they welcome indirect military aid, at the same time, they point out that investments in their agriculture would be far more beneficial so that the Colombian, Peruvian, and Bolivian peasants do not have to depend on coca as the most profitable, though risky, possibility of earning a living. So far Washington does not want to listen to such voices.

Military 'Will Not Resolve Problem'

AU0809123689 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 Sep 89 p 2

[Commentary by Michal Havran: "America Needs Heroes..."]

[Text] Ronald Reagan and his Nancy were big fighters against drugs. After all, they had first-hand experience of the problem. Their son Ronnie, a ballet dancer and later a reporter for PLAYBOY, had for some time been testing the "power" and "beneficial effects" of cocaine, heroin, and various other narcotics. He got out of it through the force of his will, and his parents were justifiably enthusiastic and happy about it. About 4 years ago Ronald Reagan declared war on drugs. America was supposed to assume with all due seriousness the struggle against this scourge to which, according to unofficial statistics, up to 10 million Americans have succumbed, most of them young.

It was precisely to them that the President had appealed in a nationwide radio address: If you manage to escape from drugs, you will become heroes. America needs heroes.... Now, 4 years after the start of this big campaign against drugs, which cost no less than $6 billion a year, the new President, George Bush, is forced to admit that little progress has been made. Therefore, the day before yesterday he declared on television a new war on drug addiction. The problem is truly tragic. The chief of the White House himself considers drugs to be the biggest domestic political problem of the United States and the greatest threat to the country's security and prosperity. He called his program the first comprehensive strategy and appropriated an additional $2 billion from the federal budget to suppress the destructive influence of drugs on American society. From the next fiscal year, which will start in October, the U.S. Administration will thus avail itself of $8 billion for the struggle against drug addiction. This is not chicken feed; $8 billion means something. The money is to be used mainly against the producers of narcotic substances, drug dealers, and users. Security, judicial, and prison systems will be reinforced. The United States will increase its aid to the governments of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru fight the notorious narcotics Mafia. Special U.S. military detachments have already participated in operations against coca pickers and cocaine producers in Bolivia. In the days to come, they will reinforce police and military units in Colombia where for more than 2 weeks President Virgilio Barco's cabinet has been conducting an open war against the so-called Medellin narcotics cartel. Similar steps will be taken in Peru. Setting aside the issue

of the possible political consequences of American military presence on the territory of sovereign states, which could be used to pursue other goals, these steps could help in the struggle against drugs. It is certain, however, that they will not resolve the problem. The war on drugs does not address the gist of the problem, it does not reach the roots of the evil....

President George Bush failed even to raise the question why so many Americans have succumbed to drugs, why they are being used on such a mass scale, why day after day the American press writes about ever new tragedies....

Drugs help the great majority forget the problems of everyday life. For many, everyday life in America is a constant struggle, a constant step backwards. The well-known and popular Senator Joseph Biden has already criticized Bush's strategy against drugs. He stresses that it does not go to the heart of the matter, adding: While the Administration spends $300 billion a year on armaments expenditures for a war which will probably never occur, it intends to spend only $8 billion on the war against drugs, which it is already losing....

Several American politicians predict that even Bush's war on drugs will not do the trick, that he will fail just as Ronald Reagan and Nancy did....

Full Relations With Albania Proposed

LD0809201189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Idriz Dhrami, charge d'affaires of the representative mission of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was notified today in Prague of a decision by the Czechoslovak Government to issue a statement on their mutual relations. The statement points out that maintaining a reduced level of diplomatic representation between Czechoslovakia and Albania, which was instituted in 1961, is an abnormal situation in relations between our countries. The Czechoslovak Government holds the view that there are not obstacles to mutually advantageous all-round cooperation and deems the measures instituted in 1961 as no longer valid. It proposes to the Albanian Government that relations between the two states be fully normalized and that reciprocal diplomatic representation be once again restored to the level of ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Hungary's Medgyessy Arrives 9 Sep for Dam Talks

LD0909121889 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Sep 89

[[Text] Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Bratislava today for a 1-day working visit. The visit takes place on the basis of mutual agreement. Its aim is to prepare talks between the premiers of Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the construction ot the Gabcikovo- Nagymaros system of hydroworks on the Danube. The Czechoslovak delegation is led at today's talks by Pavel Hrivnak, deputy premier of the federal government.

Views 'Complex' Issue

LD0909143689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Evelin Forro reports on the Bratislava talk which comes after this week's announcement by the Czechoslovak side that it intends to divert the Danube shortly.

[Forro] The Hungarian delegation has come to the Bratislava talk with a dual objective, Peter Medgyessy said. One of these is to get acquainted with the stance of the Czechoslovak side, and the other is to get an explanation about the unilateral technical solution that was announced in recent days. He added that the plan to divert the Danube has not yet been made known at government level, but the Hungarians cannot afford not to take seriously what has been heard on television.

In answer to my question the deputy premier said that our negotiating position can in no way be regarded as defensive; quite the contrary.

State Secretary Laszlo Udvari told Hungarian radio that today's discussion could constitute a turning point. They are waiting to see with great interest whether the proposals handed over in June have really been evaluated by the Czechoslovaks, or whether they will once again declare that they are going to fulfill them according to the interstate agreement.

Peter Medgyessy and the Hungarian delegation, after the brief protocol discussion held at the Rajka border, left from Bratislava Airport by helicopter to inspect the construction of the water barrage. This had been urged explicitly by the Czecholsovaks. Slovak Premier Pavel Hrivnak also accompanied them on the trip.

Following the inspection Peter Medgyessy said. This is such a complex project that it is not possible to decide its fate by a referendum. It is the governments that must take responsibility, with the involvement of scientists and experts. It seems to me, he said, that on the Czecholsovak side there is a very great readiness. This has not altered my negotiating positions. There are very many factors which cannot be seen from above. Here it is a question of considerably more complex matters, the deputy premier stressed.

The discussions began in Bratislava at 1100. The representatives of the press were not allowed to go to the helicopter inspection, nor were they admitted into the government building.

Calls Atmosphere 'Good'

LD0909204789 Budapest MTI in English 1904 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Prague, September 9 (MTI)— Although the two sides did not modify their position, they clarified several

issues and emphasized the common responsibility of the two governments, Hungarian Deputy Prime minister told the Hungarian correspondents after his talks held in Bratislava on Saturday [9 September] on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water barrage.

The Hungarian side emphasized that it was the common cause of the two peoples what happened at Gabcikovo and Nagymaros. Water supply, the quality of water and environmental protection are not simply Hungarian affairs, he said. According to Hungary, the governments must handle the issue of the water barrage in awareness of their common responsibility. The Hungarian side emphasized that Hungary had not violated any agreement since it only suspended but did not abandon construction and it would like to reach reasonable agreements through negotiations. The Hungarian delegation asked the Czechoslovak side about the aim of its unilateral announcement that it might divert the Danube on Czechoslovak territory. (The announcement caused a stir in the Hungarian public.) The Czechoslovak side made it clear, Mr Medgyessy said, that it would only divert the river if Hungary decides it will not complete the Gabcikovo project or postpones construction for a long period. The Hungarian delegation emphasized: By diverting the Danube, Czechoslovakia would violate a number of international agreements, including the Paris Peace Treaties of 1947, and the 1976 Czechoslovak-Hungarian agreement on border waters.

Mr Medgyessy regarded it as achievements that the issue would be examined by experts on international law until September 20 and the Czechoslovak and Hungarian scientists would continue their dialogue on the water barrage.

Mr Medgyessy termed the atmosphere of the Bratislava talks as good but added that the events of the past weeks had an influence and certain tension could be felt in the talks. He emphasized taht tension should not be further sharpened, Hungary and Czechoslovakia would have to live beside each other either the water barrage is completed or not. 'Those who do not understand this are unaware of our geographical situation.' The Bratislava talks did not serve the sharpening of tension since it did not lie in the interest of Hungary to aggravate tension with either Czechoslovakia or the GDR.

The Hungarian Government delegation headed by Peter Medgyessy returned to Hungary Saturday evening.

Hrivnak Views Situation

LD0909204889 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Hungarian Deputy Premier Peter Medgyessy has been in Bratislava today on a 1-day working visit. He met Federal Deputy Premier Pavol Hrivnak to jointly prepare talks between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system on the Danube. After the talks, which ended less than 45 minutes ago, comrade Pavol Hrivnak had this to say about the outcome:

[Begin Hrivnak recording] The Hungarian side unequivocally told us that it is stopping work on the Nagymaros phase. It went on to explain that it had asked for 2 months in order to carry out a review. After the 2 months had elapsed, the scientists had a meeting. On our side we did not find any other facts, as we realized, to suggest that the Nagymaros phase would be implemented. After the meeting between the two premiers on 20 July, the Hungarian side then took its position a step further by saying that not only was it stopping work on the Nagymaros phase, but it had also stopped damming the Danube at Dunakiliti, as well as all the other work associated with diverting the water into the canal so that tests could gradually be made and the Nagymaros phase could be put into gear.

In my view, the Hungarian side's decision to stop the barrage system for 1 year, 3 years, or 5 years does not make sense and would not have any benefit. Therefore, we are preparing ourselves for a kind of worst-case scenario in which the Hungarian side does in fact decide unilaterally—that is how we categorize what it has done so far—to break the agreement. Therefore we are seeking to take the kind of measures on Czechoslovak territory which would make it possible to alleviate the damage caused by this unilateral decision by the Hungarian side. The Hungarian side asked us a question and we told them in detail about our intention. We say there is no need for notification because we proceed from the position that construction must continue according to the agreement. If we are forced by the Hungarian side's attitude to resort to such measures in order to prevent the damage, then we will definitely notify them. However, my view is that we are not putting this forward as pressure or threats, and I think it is unjustified for the Hungarian side to claim that we are going to break the Paris agreement and other agreements, because we do not see the need to resort to such a measure if the Hungarian side returns to fulfilling the agreement on the joint construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system.

The Hungarian side is again raising a new demand that the Hrusov reservoir could affect the quality of water supplied to the Hungarians, especially in Budapest. We came to the decision that we would once again restate our position—that our scientists from the Czechoslovak and from the Slovak Academy of Sciences will make a report. We will try to explain the fears of the Hungarian side in a very logical way, but on the basis of the results of science and technology, so that the Hungarian side changes its position and proceeds to the continuation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros construction project. [end recording]

Further Report

LD1009135989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy to Evelyn Forro in Prague on 9 September following Medgyessy's talks with CSSR officials in Bratislava on the Gabcikovo-Nagymoros water barrage—recorded]

[Text] [Forro] The Czechoslovak side wants to set the

first turbine at Bos into operation next year. For this, it is necessary for the Kortvelyes reservoir to be filled. So, they are at a stalemate here after all. If they continue talks, the optimal time for them, October, will pass. How can this be solved?

[Medgyessy] I think that this transfer [of water] will definitely be delayed by a year. There will be a meeting of prime ministers. We agreed on this too, that this would be as the prime ministers had planned earlier. There is a point to the prime ministers continuing consultations.

My information too is that if the transfer does not happen in October—and it is our opinion that this must not happen, for then the whole process becomes irreversible, then there is nothing left to talk about, and the Hungarian positions will have been completley lost—so, if the transfer does not happen by then, then it will definitely be delayed by a year. And, this year must be utilized by the experts for discussing the ecological questions which still exist.

MSZMP's Concession on New Constitution Noted

AU0809112789

[Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 September on page 7 carries a 350-word "z"-signed Budapest dispatch entitled "Agreement on the Character of the New Hungarian Constitution" citing the 5 September issue of NEPSZABADSAG on the agreements reached during the "tripartite political talks" in Hungary. Reporting on the outcome of the talks on the character of the new Hungarian Constitution, the dispatch notes that this will define Hungary as "an independent, democratic state based on the rule of law, in which, as is expressly stated, 'the values of bourgeois democracy and democratic socialism' will be upheld." The report notes that, originally, the Poszgay-led delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party proposed a definition of Hungary as "an independent, democratic, and socialist state, based on the rule of law" but that "the opposition wanted to prevent any mention in the Constitution whatsoever of the socialist character of future Hungary."

Adamec Returns From Romanian Trip 6 Sep

AU1009185589 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Sep 89 p 7

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague— CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec returned from an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic [SR] of Romania, which he carried out at the invitation of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, yesterday.

Other members of his delegation—Bohumil Urban, first CSSR deputy premier; Pavel Sadovsky, first CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jiri Nemec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade; and Jaroslav Dusek, deputy minister of metallurgy, engineering, and electrotechnical industry—arrived in Prague together with him.

The federal premier was greeted at the airport by Ladislav Vodrazka, CSSR deputy premier and minister of metallurgy, engineering, and electrotechnical industry; Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; and Frantisek Kincl, CSSR minister of interior. Nicolae Vulpasin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SR of Romania to the CSSR, was also present.

Knotek's USSR Visit Focuses on Cooperation

AU0809125789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 89 p 1

[CTK correspondent's report: "Talks on Strengthening Economic Contacts; Ivan Knotek's Working Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Moscow—Ivan Knotek, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, paid a 1-day working visit to the Soviet Union on Wednesday [6 September]. In Moscow he conducted talks with Nikolay Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during which they exchanged information on the current political and economic situation in their countries.

I. Knotek briefed his host on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee in the spheres of restructuring the economic mechanism and promoting democracy and the flow of information to the public. He spoke appreciatively about the successfully developing comprehensive contacts between the CSSR and the Soviet Union.

N. Slyunkov briefed the Czechoslovak guest on the course of restructuring in the USSR and on the problems being currently tackled by the Soviet leadership.

In a cordial conversation the two representatives considered the present state of and the prospects for economic and trade cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. They advocated a further strengthening of economic contacts to permit a more thorough utilization of the scientific and technical potentials of the two countries for mutual benefit. They focused attention on the growing role of economic subjects in establishing and shaping specific contacts.

They agreed about the need to intensify cooperation by way of joint seminars organized by the socioeconomic departments of the CPSU Central Committee and CPCZ Central Committee, and laid down the further course of action in this matter.

Furthermore, I. Knotek and N. Slyunkov analyzed the possibilities of improving relations within the CEMA framework and agreed that it is necessary to expand

cooperation between CEMA member states in implementing the comprehensive program for progress in science and technology. In this context they stressed the need to enforce effective forms of integration relations, including production sharing between enterprises.

Adamec Views 'Deep' Changes on Miners Day

AU0709100989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 89 p 3

["Speech by Comrade Ladislav Adamec," member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, at a rally held in Prague on 2 September to mark the Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers]

[Text] For the 40th time, our socialist society calls attention to the significance of the meritorious work of miners and power industry workers. At today's ceremony we voice appreciation for the successes scored by the employees of this important branch of the national economy in the struggles for economic development, a higher productivity of labor, scientific-technical development, a conscious work ethics, and modern management.

Our miners have always been among the foremost detachments of the workers class, among the undaunted fighters for the rights of the working people,and among the most dedicated and responsible builders of the socialist society. I would like to emphasize this fact precisely in this revolutionary time, which demands much from each of us. The struggle for restructuring is under way on many different planes but the labor front continues to be the key one. We know that we will solve nothing by keeping our mouths shut about problems. But we know, likewise, that mere words will not move us ahead. Genuine, honest efforts, specific deeds, and practical results—these are the main things we need today. I am confident that it is precisely in this matter that we can rely on miners and power industry workers. This is borne out by the exemplary results of those labor teams and individuals who deservedly received high awards yesterday and today. Our party and government delegation sincerely congratulates all award recipients.

Speaking before me, Comrade Minister Krumnikl discussed in detail the situation in coal mining, in electricity generation, and in other sectors. The rhythm of the present-day life of mines, power stations, and other workplaces reflects the overall situation in our national economy. However, the tasks of your labor collectives also have their specific aspects. We take these into consideration and will continue to do so in the future. After all, possibly no other branch is linked so closely with all the other branches of the economy. Everyone needs energy, no one can do without it. But you, too, depend on others in many ways. The sooner the working people of all branches realize this, the better off all of us will be. The social ownership of the means of production establishes prerequisites for mutual collaboration, support, and understanding. We must learn to put these prerequisites to better use, in our common interest.

The Aim Is Rationalization

In connection with this festive day we recall your honorable contribution to the generally good standard of living and to political stability. Yet even here we must not only go back and build on glorious traditions but, and that is the main thing, we must look into the future.

The period in which we live is not an easy one, there exist many complications in and around us. We are looking for answers to many a topical question. We are coping with a number of tasks that remained unfulfilled in the past and, at the same time, are getting ready to face tomorrow's challenges.

We are overcoming the extremes of both false self-satisfaction and harmful impatience. Many obstacles stand in the way of this. Our thinking and conduct are hamstrung by the inertia of preceding years. At the time when there was a general shortage of energy and coal, the dictum applied that more is always better. The practice became widely spread of increasing output regardless of costs. Although these times are behind us now, the deeply rooted habit of giving priority to chasing the number of tonnes is changing but only slowly. What can one say about the views that the highlighting of quality and effectiveness supposedly weakens the importance of the value of coal and of miners' hard work? This is simply not true. The opposite is true. The requirement continues to apply that miners mine as much coal as the republic needs. I repeat—as much as we really need. Not less but not needlessly more.

Our coal deposits are not inexhaustible. The value of this wealth for chemical processing will continuously grow. By restricting output we shall slow down the depletion of deposits. This will be a gradual process, which we shall begin by reducing the requirements of customers. This decision, although running counter to existing customs, gives long-term prospect to the miner's profession.

The work force of our mines must be credited with the fact that our national economy, households, and foreign trade avail themselves of enough coal. Even in the future, it will not be possible to underestimate the fulfillment of this task. Gratitude and respect are, and will always be, due to those who see to the supplies of this precious raw material. This is, moreover, augmented by other requirements—to mine as economically as possible; to work as safely as possible; to manage to regulate smoothly mining output on the basis of customers' changing requirements. Like everywhere else, work in the mines cannot and must not be an end in itself. It is not the number of shifts and hours worked that should matter most but rather their productivity. It is not the amount of coal mined alone that will make the hard work put into it meaningful but also when, where, and in particular how much effect we shall get out of it [sentence as published]. It is not irrelevant at what cost we produce,

at what profit or at what loss individual mines operate. By means of economic accountability we provide incentives not for the expansion of working hours but for time-saving.

It is precisely the inadequate meeting of needs that constitutes one of the main shortcomings of the existing method of management and planning. Some are short of that, others of something else. Some things are scarce, others in excess. Why? First and foremost, because it has become a habit to evaluate the work results of individual collectives, enterprises, and even branches solely according to their own criteria, according to strictly departmental and enterprise considerations. We all must learn to evaluate our work through the eyes of the customers, of consumers. We must see the interests of those for whom we work and who are served by our products, by the fruits of our labor efforts.

What main task are we putting before miners and power industry workers today? Not, as we used to, the task to keep adding an extra percentage point or two year after year, to increase output and, thereby, also the consumption of fuels and power. As long as we were expanding our industrial potential, increasing the capacity of the heavy industry, and developing housing construction at a rapid pace, we had to secure a steady growth of the requisite power resources. Had we failed to do so, our plans would have been jeopardized, the dynamism of national economic growth would have slowed down, the living standards would have been threatened, and discontent would have set it.

For too long and in a one-sided manner we have solved problems in supplying energy to the economy merely by increasing the output of mines and power stations. The customers, accustomed to relatively cheap prices of fuels and energy, have been increasing their requirements and continue to do so to this day. In this way we have found ourselves in a situation when we produce so much coal and so much electricity per capita as hardly any other country in the world. For a long time we used to take pride in this indicator, which nurtured our self-satisfaction. Was this right? It was not, for several reasons. Our economy as a whole suffers from high energy-intensiveness. From each kilogram of coal, from each kilowatt hour of electricity, and from every cubic meter of gas we create substantially smaller values than advanced countries. This excessive, disproportionate consumption forces us to continuously expand resources. Society—that is, all of us—foots the bill for this. Can we continue along this path?

It has been known for a long time how harmful wasteful use of energy is. In each of the last three 5-year plans, energy- conservation programs had been prepared. They were not fulfilled and this situation remained essentially unchanged last year and this year. It is apparent that consumption cuts set by the center, by administrative means, bring only small-and short-term results, if comprehensive conditions for them are not created.

If we preserved in the CSSR the existing energy-intensive structure of production branches, the outdated technology base of manufacturing, and the energy-inefficient boiler economy, we would be unable to arrive at changes of principle. The program of deep structural changes offers the only realistic prospect of a lower energy-intensiveness. First and foremost, we will substantially limit the production of goods requiring a high energy consumption—in some sectors of metallurgy and heavy chemistry, for instance, and elsewhere. We will also take the path of an accelerated modernization of technologies allowing substantial increases in output while requiring a lower energy input. On the basis of a government decision, the minister of fuels and power has submitted for discussion the program of a more fuel-efficient boiler economy, which proceeds from ecological needs and available fuel resources.

Structural changes will affect also the fuel-power sector where, as has already been said, the proportion of natural gas and of electricity from nuclear power stations will increase at the expense of the proportion of coal. Why do we consider this task to be of such importance? First and foremost, because the transition to clean fuels will allow us to deal, step by step, with one of the most complicated and costly tasks of the nineties—the improvement of the living environment. By its harmful influence on the purity of the atmosphere, waterways, and soil and, therefore, on the living conditions of the people, the burning of brown coal of increasingly inferior quality presents serious problems which we must tackle without delay. Besides cost-cutting, ecological considerations are thus becoming the second key factor of the strategy of structural policy for the Ninth 5-Year Plan and for the longer-term perspective.

These weighty changes will influence the way of life of many people. It is natural that these matters are, and will be, the subject of many discussions. There is also confusion, various fears, and even distorted ideas. The claim is false that, supposedly, heavy industry as a whole has come to be slighted, that some kind of an assault on the gains of those working in these branches is involved here. We want the rationalization and modernization of these branches, coupled with an improvement in the working conditions. The aim of the structural changes being prepared is to find for these branches their correct position in the new economic conditions, in harmony with the need to speed up scientific-technical development, make the functioning of the economic mechanism more efficient, and satisfy the needs of society more economically.

It is certain that at some places there will be some changes in the numbers of employees, in the occupational structure, and in the place of employment. The Government does not underestimate the social aspects of structural changes. Quite the reverse, we want to deal with them in advance. The ministry of fuels and power, together with party and trade union bodies, is working on new production programs aimed at the efficient employment of labor collectives. But even here one must

not rely just on measures taken on top. The state enterprises themselves must take the initiative and get ready for the new situation in good time. Experience from the uranium industry shows that through joint efforts it is possible to deal with even difficult problems and to find harmony between the needs and interests of labor collectives and of society at large. Those who had devoted a great deal of their lives, and often also of their health, to this hard work rightly deserve our full support.

We Do Not Underestimate the Danger of Inflation

After more than 40 years of building socialism, the Federal Government now stands before the task of embarking upon the practical realization of deep structural changes. This is a serious political matter, about which, so far, there has only been much talk. We are the first state in CEMA to launch these changes on such a scale and long-term perspective. In doing so, we are unable to lean on the experiences of other socialist countries. By organically linking deep structural changes with the basic restructuring of the economic mechanism, we want to graphically demonstrate the advantages of the socialist system. The common denominator and basic sense of these intentions is to strengthen the social orientation of the economy and people's vital guarantees.

We are creating conditions for transition to the new economic mechanism from 1 January 1990 and for embarkation upon the Ninth 5- Year Plan in 1991. Together with this, the Federal Government is paying great attention to the meeting of this year's immediate tasks. We do not perceive the restructuring of the economic mechanism as a matter for experts in the center alone or as something which only concerns the sphere of management. It is a joint program, which can only be implemented through united course of action from above and from below. Its putting into practice cannot be decreed. The success of the operation depends to a large degree on the understanding and support of the workers class, on the utilization of the sense for new things which is inherent to it, and on its revolutionary commitment.

It was also from these political viewpoints that we approached the evaluation of the development of the national economy in the first half of the year. I do not want to deal with all the issues but only want to show where we see the crucial problems and on what we want to focus primary attention. We regard as the basic criterion [for evaluating the results of the national economy in the first half of the year] the practical realization of measures that have been taken to strengthen internal and external balance, first of all from the point of view of the situation in capital investment, in the development of wages, and on the home market. Why? The main reason is that these are the key factors of financial stability and of averting the threat of an inflationary development. We do not underestimate this danger. As the experience of our neighbors shows, it will not be easy to avoid it in the process of economic reform. The Government is resolved to preserve the basic contents of social guarantees. We are convinced that, given the utilization of all our legal powers, the active work of every department, and a responsible approach by state enterprises, it is within our forces and potentials to resist these risks. However, I would like to point out with all due seriousness—because, unfortunately, such views do crop up—that we must not yield to the illusion that slowing down the economic reform could in itself remove the risk of inflation. It would show up with even greater intensity later, which, too, is borne out by the experience of some countries. This is why we are trying to secure a smooth transition to the new economic mechanism by cutting short the transitional period and by creating as quickly as possible all basic organizational, legal, and economic conditions.

The Founders' Insufficient Help

Frequently we hear voices that the working people in enterprises do not feel positive results of restructuring. What are we to say with regard to these questions? We advocate a frank criticism of shortcomings at every and any level of management. However, democratism must not be confined merely to the condemnation of mistakes or exposure of problems. It means, together with the right to criticize, also responsibility for seeking solutions, for constructive approaches, and for the step-by-step rectification of the matters criticized. We have never tried to conceal the fact that the long-term lag and disproportions in the national economy cannot be eliminated all at once. Spreading such illusions would be very damaging and would lead to no good end. The more thoroughly we in the Government deal with the state of the economy, the more we realize the difficulty of halting the negative tendencies and the better we see how much needs to be changed in management and planning. We acknowledge the truthfulness of those critical comments coming from enterprises, which call attention to the insufficient help and activity of their founders, in particular the branch ministries. We are not satisfied with the situation in this regard and demand from the responsible officials a quick and radical remedy. We shall be consistent in this and will not excuse anyone anything. However, it is also true that we shall not make progress without a fundamental change in the behavior of enterprises, of all of them.

The whole national economy will start operating under new conditions from the beginning of next year. We are creating prerequisites for this by preparing the economic instruments such as the financial, credit, tax and levy systems, the law on banking and savings banks, and the law on the foreign currency economy. These are precisely the areas that are decisive for the transition to self-financing and where the calls for the knowledge of specific conditions are the loudest. We shall submit the drafts of these laws to the CSSR Federal Assembly shortly. One must not, however, merely wait for the documents to be adopted. Already now, all state enterprises should be getting ready for the changed situation.

first and foremost by clarifying their long-term production programs, seeking ties of cooperation, establishing direct links, and clarifying their export potentials.

It is precisely in the area of self-financing that a marked improvement has not yet occurred. Where is the main reason? It lies, above all, in the fact that the majority of senior managerial personnel do not as yet regard the attainment of profits as an integral part of securing the needs of society. It is not possible any longer to rely on all sorts of appropriations, subsidies, allowances, and exemptions. From next year on, such behavior would have severe consequences for enterprises. And the situation of those who will carry debts from the current year over to the next one will be all that more difficult. The remaining 4 months must be used to change what can still be changed.

I have already said that we regard ensuring order in the investment policy as one of the unpostponable tasks. This was the reason for our decision to halt, from 15 May till the end of the year, the launching of all building projects with the exception of ecological projects, comprehensive housing construction, selected reconstruction and modernization schemes, and the "Z" project [community self-improvement program]. It is becoming apparent that the endeavors so far to set the situation right have not shown the requisite effect. We will therefore once again consider the overall system and methods of steering scientific- technical development and capital investment. We are determined to change the unfavorable situation, including by means of a radical restriction of new investment projects. In creating a balance between needs and the available capacities we also count on a more active contribution of your building organizations. They have always ranked among the best and we shall expand them in the years to come.

Paying Attention to the Internal Market

The Government considers the meeting of the needs of the population to be the priority of economic and social policy as a whole. The situation has not improved in any significant way, even though private consumption has increased. A positive feature is the slowdown in the growth rate of nominal cash earnings. This means that the more rigorous regulation of wages is yielding certain results. From the Government's efforts to prevent an unrestrained development in this area, one cannot deduce the conclusion that we are opposed to deserved wage increases, backed by real labor productivity growth and by the growth of production of sought-after merchandise in the needed variety and quality.

The Government regularly assesses the situation on the internal market. Matters have calmed down somewhat, but we are far from satisfied. The stability of the internal market is aided by the orientation toward a more intensive growth of consumer goods production and toward the growth of paid services. The Government has set the Ministry of Engineering and Electrotechnical Industry specific and binding deadlines by which to provide the market with scarce types of merchandise. We are of the opinion that our economy avails itself of untapped possibilities in this regard, in terms of the availability of capacities and qualified manpower. There is no reason why our citizens should not be able to normally purchase in the stores the entire range of engineering and electrotechnical products and why they should spend a long time trying hard to come by some items. I cannot make the promise that everything will be available tomorrow. The problem does not lie only in the inflexibility of some managerial bodies but the issues involved are more complicated.

A total of 4 months remain for preparations for embarkation upon the new conditions of management. In this short period of time, a great many things remain to be done in the center, but also in enterprises. Not for everything have the rules yet been approved and the indicators fixed. However, there is no need to wait with one's arms folded. It is necessary to proceed in both directions, that is, to responsibly prepare oneself for the year 1990 while at the same time improving the fulfillment of production tasks in the remaining weeks of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. The tasks we are facing will be extraordinary in many ways. The new management rules will open wide scope for the independence, entrepreneurial spirit, and initiative of primary elements. The labor collectives' rights are being substantially expanded. However, democratization of management definitely does not mean an unrestrained growth of prices, arbitrariness in meeting contractual obligations, or indifference toward the needs of society. Quite the contrary, it must be accompanied at all levels by enhanced responsibility and more rigorous labor, technological, and supply discipline.

I am confident that, also in this period, miners and power industry workers will demonstrate their sense for progress, initiative, and justice, their determination to honorably cope with their duties toward the whole [of society], and their dedication to socialist ideals. An evidence of this is furnished also by the response to the appeal launched by the collectives of Plant One of the Julius Fucik Mine in honor of the 18th Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Congress.

Once again, in the name of the party and government delegation I would like to convey thanks to the entire work force of the sector, to miners, power industry workers, and all others, for the results they have attained. I wish you good health, vigor, and much success in your further work.

New Underground Gas Reservoir in Breclav

AU0809083789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 89 p 2

["jk"-signed report: "Gas Reservoir in Breclav District"]

[Excerpts] Breclav (from our correspondent)—On Tuesday [5 September] an underground gas reservoir was put into operation at Dolni Dunajovice in Breclav

District. Its projected annual storage capacity is 700 million cubic meters of natural gas, which makes it the largest reservoir in the Czech Socialist Republic.

The new reservoir, the construction of which started in 1985 and whose value exceeds Kcs1 billion, will significantly contribute to the stabilization of the entire gas distribution system in the Czech Socialist Republic. [passage omitted] By December 1992 the reservoir will reach its projected capacity by providing up to 7 million cubic meters of natural gas a day. [passage omitted]

The aktiv of the work force of the new Dolni Dunajovice reservoir was attended by Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, and Antonin Krumnikl, CSSR minister of fuels and power.

Leaders' Appearances 31 Aug - 6 Sep

AU0809121989

[Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 1 to 7 September report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

Miroslav Zavadil, accompanied by Frantisek Hanus, attended an award ceremony on Miners' Day, in Prague on 1 September. (RUDE PRAVO 2 Sep 89 p 2)

Ladislav Adamec, accompanied by Miroslav Zavadil and Frantisek Hanus, attended a festive meeting marking Miners' and Power Industry Workers' Day, in Prague on 2 September. (RUDE PRAVO 4 Sep 89 p 1)

Frantisek Pitra, accompanied by Vladimir Herman, attended a ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of Brno Agriculture College, in Prague on 5 September. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep 89 p 1)

Army General Milan Vaclavik, accompanied by Frantisek Kincl, welcomed Ladislav Adamec at Ruzyne Airport on his return from Bucharest, in Prague on 6 September. (PRAVDA 7 Sep 89 p 7)

Gustav Husak, CSSR president, received Eduard Saul, CSSR ambassador to the People's Republic of China, in Prague on 31 August. (RUDE PRAVO 1 Sep 89 p 2)

Jan Fojtik, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, presented the Order of Labor to Jaroslav Jenik, head of the CPCZ Central Committee propaganda department, in Prague on 31 August. (RUDE PRAVO 1 Sep 89 p 2) He visited the "Land-the-Provider" exhibition in Ceske Budejovice on 2 September. (PRAVDA 4 Sep 89 p 4)

Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, chaired a session of the CPCZ Ecological Commission in Prague on 4 September. (RUDE PRAVO 5 Sep 89 p 2) He made a speech at an aktiv of representatives of heavy industry enterprises in Prague on 6 September. (RUDE PRAVO 7 Sep 89 pp 1,2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, presented the Order of the Republic to Brno Technical College on its 140th anniversary, in Brno on 4 September. (RUDE PRAVO 5 Sep 89 p 1) He attended the opening of a new underground gas reservois at Dolni Dunajovice in the Breclav district on 5 September. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep 89 p 2)

Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, received Samih Abdul Fattah, ambassador of the State of Palestine to the CSSR, in Bratislava on 4 September. (PRAVDA 5 Sep 89 p 2)

Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, attended a meeting of partisans who fought in the Slovak National Uprising, in the Podbanske district on 2 September. (PRAVDA 4 Sep 89 p 2)

Frantisek Pitra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech Socialist Republic premier, attended a peace rally in Havirov, North Moravia, on 2 September. (PRAVDA 4 Sep 89 p 2) He paid a working visit to Brno on 5 September. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep 89 p 2)

Miroslav Stepan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, attended an aktiv of Prague teachers prior to the start of the new school year, in Prague on 31 August. (PRAVDA 1 Sep 89 p 2) He visited new schools on the first day of the school year, in Prague on 4 September. (RUDE PRAVO 5 Sep 89 p 1) He presented Vaclav Sottner, chairman of the Mechanica Prague cooperative, with the Order of Labor, in Prague on 4 September. (PRAVDA 5 Sep 89 p 2) He attended a rally at Charles University marking the start of the academic year, in Prague on 5 September. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep 89 p 2) He attended a reception marking Libya's National Day at the Libyan People's Office on Prague on 5 September. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep 89 p 2) He attended the opening of a new information center and data base for journalists, in Prague on 5 September. (PRAVDA 6 Sep 89 p 2)

Miroslav Zajic, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of farmers' representatives in South Moravia on 6 September. (RUDE PRAVO 7 Sep 89 p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, paid a visit to the Karosa factory in Vysoke Myto, East Bohemia, on 31 August. (RUDE PRAVO 1 Sep 89 p 2) He received participants in the World Congress of Teachers in Prague on 4 September. (RUDE PRAVO 5 Sep 89 p 2) He attended a meeting of the South Moravian Trade Union Council in Brno on 5 September. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep 89 p 2)

Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, received the top graduates from the military colleges, in Prague on 6 September. (RUDE PRAVO 7 Sep 89 p 2)

Refugees in Budapest Allowed To Flee to FRG

Press Criticizes Move

LD1109020989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0100 GMT 11 Sep 89

["GDR Press Review"—ADN headline]

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—The Monday editions of the GDR's national press are dominated by the Day of International Remembrance for the Victims of Fascist Terror, as well as the Day of Struggle Against Fascism and War. [passage omitted]

The papers published an ADN announcement on reports from Budapest according to which "in violation of treaties and agreements under international law, GDR citizens are being permitted to emigrate to the FRG illegally and in the dead of night via the border with Austria." [passage omitted]

Hungary 'Being Tricked' by FRG

LD1009211189 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] According to reports from Budapest, the GDR citizens in Hungary are being permitted illegally and in violation of treaties and agreements under international law to emigrate to the FRG via the border with Austria in the dead of night. An ADN report describes this as a direct intervention in the internal affairs of the GDR. On the pretext of humanitarian considerations, organized trafficking in human beings is being pursued. It must be noted with regret that representatives of the Hungarian Peoples Republic are being tricked into supporting this action, which was prepared long in advance by the FRG.

DPA Reports First Refugees Departure

LD1009222689 Hamburg DPA in German 2213 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Nickelsdorf (DPA)—The first GDR refugees left Hungary shortly after midnight [2200 GMT] tonight. The first car to pass the Hegyeshalom-Nickelsdorf border crossing was a rust-colored Lada. The driver told DPA, "I cannot believe that it has actually happened." His family waited in a camp for 2 weeks, in the hope of emigrating. They are now on their way to Passau.

West German drivers reported that there are hundreds of GDR cars waiting just on the other side of the Hungarian border. On the Austrian side, the Red Cross has set up a tent just behind the border, in which non-alcoholic drinks and tea are being handed out. The GDR refugees also received maps for their journey through Austria to the Federal Republic.

Honecker Deteriorating; Criticized Over Refugees

LD1009202589 Hamburg DPA in German 1949 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker's condition has considerably deteriorated over the past few days, according to Western diplomatic circles in Eastern bloc countries. According to reports in the Hungarian capital this evening, Honecker has only now been informed of the full extent of the wave of GDR refugees from Hungary.

According to this information, allegedly from Socialist Unity Party of Germany officials, the State Council chairman was no longer showing "any spiritual drive or will to recover." In the Politburo in East Berlin there is increasing criticism of Honecker becoming apparent. The critics are apparently accusing him of, among other things, "having failed to recognize the significance and extent" of the wave of refugees and of "having increased it through stubbornness."

FRG Accused of 'Not Keeping Its Word'

LD0609190489 Hamburg DPA in German 1804 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)—The GDR has accused the Federal Republic, in connection with the solution of the problem of the 116 GDR citizens wishing to emigrate who are in Bonn's Permanent Mission in East Berlin, of not keeping its word. In a commentary by the official news agency ADN on Wednesday, it says that both sides achieved fundamental agreement on a solution on 31 August. Further assurances had additionally been given, over and beyond the freedom from prosecution, on 4 September.

But in spite of the quick reaction nothing decisive had changed to date, it says further. One can only draw the conclusion that "the other side does not intend to use its options to effect a solution via the path proposed and agreed by the GDR." The Federal Republic is thereby "not keeping its word" and is solely responsible for the situation which had arisen.

The three-part ADN commentary, under the heading: "Who Is responsible," was also read out in the "Aktuelle Kamera," the main news program of GDR Television. Politicians and Western media are accused of leaving no stone unturned to discredit the GDR and to spread false reports.

For the first time it was mentioned that 116 GDR citizens are in the Bonn Mission in the Hannoversche Strasse. The employees of the Permanent Mission are telling "tear-jerking stories." ADN again pointed to the talks between the GDR and the Federal Republic in which the GDR made its standpoint clear that it would not accept it if several GDR citizens tried to achieve special rights for themselves by means of blackmail. [passage omitted]

Readers' Letters on FRG 'Virulent Campaign'

AU1109125289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 89 p 2

[Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 7 September on page 2, under the headline

of "GDR Citizens on Unbridled FRG Virulent Campaign," carries 25 letters totalling 2,000 words from GDR working people who all criticize the FRG media's virulent campaign against the GDR in connection with the GDR citizens in Hungary and the FRG policy of interference in the internal affairs of the GDR.

For example, Detlef Ottinger from the Wismut Soviet-German Corporation writes: "What does the FRG really think of bilateral treaties? I saw with my own eyes in Hungary how certain people talked to our vacationers at the camping sites and tried to persuade them to illegally leave the GDR. They also distributed the BILD newspaper with its disgusting demagogic reports. In my opinion, this is a severe interference in our affairs. Therefore, I completely agree with the statement of the GDR Foreign Ministry."

Bundestag Delegation To Visit 18-20 Sep

LD0709155189 Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—A 10-person delegation for the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] Bundestag group will be visiting the GDR from 18 to 20 September. Among those with whom the delegation—which is headed by the parliamentary group's deputy chairman, Horst Ehmke—will be holding talks are GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Politburo member Hermann Axen, and Berlin-Brandenburg Consistory President Manfred Stolpe. The influx of refugees will be an important topic, the SPD said on Thursday in Bonn. A visit to the permanent representation in East Berlin was also planned.

State Secretary in Education Visits FRG

AU0809151689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR State Secretary Pays Working Visit to FRG"]

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—Werner Lorenz, state secretary in the Education Ministry, is currently in the FRG on a working visit. He was invited by Fritz Schaumann, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Education and Science. The subject of the talks and meetings in education institutions are, among others, questions of the development of general education, orientation toward special professions, the transition from a general educational school to vocational training, and environmental education. This visit continues the exchange of experiences in selected fields of the education sector within the framework of the cultural agreement between the two German states.

Krolikowski Meets FRG Agriculture Minister

AU0809135989 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Exchange of Views With FRG Agriculture Minister"]

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [4 September] Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], and Ignaz Kiechle, FRG minister of food, agriculture, and forestry, met for an exchange of views, which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. Both politicians affirmed that, on the basis of the Joint Communique about the official visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG from 7 to 11 September 1987, "the achievements (have to be) safeguarded and expanded on the principle that both states respect the independence and autonomy of each of the two states both in its internal and external affairs" in the future, too.

Werner Krolikowski and Ignaz Kiechle stressed the decisive obligation of their states to do everything so that war will never again start from German soil, but only peace. The inviolability of the borders and the respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are the decisive preconditions for this, as Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl stressed during their meeting in Moscow on 12 March 1985.

Both politicians, who drew up a balance sheet of the cooperation between the GDR and the FRG in the field of agriculture, paid tribute to the progress that has been made in the mutual interest. Both sides are increasingly paying attention to the active continuation of the exchange of important scientific insights—within the framework of the economic agreement which the GDR and the FRG signed on 8 September 1987—in the field of increasing soil fertility, biotechnology, and molecular biological problems in crop and livestock production, and research for the preservation and improvement of the biological capacity of forests. [passage omitted]

The meeting was attended by Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry, and Franz Bertele, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR.

Officers Visit FRG To View NATO Exercise

LD0809140289 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Four officers from the National People's Army traveled to the FRG today for an inspection. They observed military activities in connection with the announced NATO exercise, "Caravan Guard'89." A request to this effect from the GDR, in accordance with the stipulations of the Stockholm conference on security

and confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe, was approved by the FRG Government within 24 hours.

Editorial Blames NATO for Armament Projects

AU3108132789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Aug 89 p 2

["He." editorial: "Disarmament Is at Stake—And What Is NATO Doing?"]

[Text] "Almost every day one hears and reads about some sort of new Western disarmament attempts. How does this fit into the will for disarmament, which has also been repeatedly expressed by NATO? Has NATO not even submitted some proposals, in Vienna for instance?" A question by our reader Andrea Schoene from Rostock.

Yes, NATO did submit such proposals in Vienna. By the way, this was done earlier than had originally been planned by it. In some items it made concessions to the ideas of the Warsaw Pact states. This can only be conducive to an agreement on the radical reduction of conventional forces and armaments in Europe. At the same time, however, NATO refuses—not to speak of certain snags in the Western proposals—to negotiate parallel to the Vienna conference on the reduction and final elimination of tactical nuclear weapons (third zero-option).

Above all, however, there are those armament projects for conventional and nuclear weapons, which, as our reader noticed correctly, do not at all fit disarmament. How can this be explained? The NATO secretary general recently stated again that the Western alliance must "not stop exerting political pressure on the East." Therefore, it is necessary to further modernize the armed forces, to work out new armament programs (nuclear artillery, new tanks, war ships, Fighter 90, etc.), and to maintain the strategy of nuclear disarmament.

In all this Woerner knows that influential people support him. Recently U.S. President Bush requested billions of dollars from Congress for new nuclear systems, for the B-2 bomber, and for strategic missiles of various kinds. But, he said, the FRG's nuclear potential should also acquire a new quality. This includes the deployment of 72 F-15E bombers, which can carry nuclear weapons into the territory of the USSR. Woerner is supported by British Deputy Prime Minister Howe, who wrote in the "NATO Letter" No. 3/1989: "We want to make political pressure—supported by the threat of military force—an option" of Western strategy. Woerner is supported by such military men as the NATO commander in chief in Europe, U.S. General Galvin, who said in mid-July that, in particular if successes are achieved in Vienna, he "continues to be convinced that tactical nuclear weapons have to play a decisive role." And, of course, there are the arms concerns. They fear for their super-profits and now even have the audacity to ask via television advertisements for "help from the people" for new weapons. As if the people wanted all these infernal devices!

No. NATO's deeds do not fit its verbal support for disarmament. There are three reasons: the strenuous sticking to the outdated policy of strength; bold ambitions to call into question the status quo and to demand "a new political order in Europe" (Woerner); and, finally, the naked greed for profits of the multinational arms companies.

There remains our conclusion: The efforts for the continuation of disarmament have to be intensified. At the same time, we have to remain vigilant and prepared for defense.

Honecker Confidant Vogel To Visit Prague

LD1109111189 Hamburg DPA in German 1056 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)—The GDR lawyer Wolfgang Vogel is to go to Prague on Tuesday.

This was said by Vogel in East Berlin in reply to an enquiry. It is expected that the Honecker confidant and his FRG interlocutors will find a solution of the appromixately 400 GDR citizens who have sought refuge in the Bonn embassy in Prague, which will be similar to that found for those in the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin. [passage omitted]

Polish Officials Attend Peace Meetings

AU0609193389

[Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German of 2-3 September on page 4 carries three reports, ranging in length from 500 to 1,000 words, on meetings between Polish and GDR citizens on the 50th anniversary on 1 September 1989 of the start of World War II.

The first report (900 words) by Christa Drechsel and Gerd-Uwe Friedrich, which is headlined "The Oder-Neisse Border Will Always Be a Border of Peace," deals with the peace meeting between 10,000 citizens of Frankfurt (Oder) and representatives of the Polish twin area of Gorzow. It states that "Siegfried Sommer, chairman of the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk Council, and Stanislaw Nowak, chairman of the Gorzow Voivodship People's Council, held speeches."

The second (1,000 words) by Gerd Marbach, which is headlined "Firm Profession of Permanent Friendship in a Historical Place," reports the meeting between more than 1,000 working people and representatives of the voivodships of Jelenia Gora and Wroclaw and of Dresden Bezirk in the Goerlitz town hall. The report says that "an impressive peace manifestation took place in the presence of Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden SED leadership, and Zdislaw Balicki, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]." Jerzy Golaczynski, first secretary of the Jelenia Gora PZPR Voivodship Committee, addressed the meeting.

The third report (500 words) by Hans-Hermann Kroenert, which is headlined "Victims and Lessons of the Greatest War Must Never Be Forgotten," deals with the peace meeting between GDR citizens and hundreds of inhabitants of the Polish neighboring city of Gubin in Guben. Albrecht Schauerhammer, second secretary of the Cottbus SED leadership, and Andrzey Bronowski, secretary of the Gubin PZPR City and Municipal Committee, addressed the meeting.

Kleiber Meets Bulgaria's Danchev for Talks

AU0809141689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Relations Between GDR and Bulgaria Are Developing Dynamically"]

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—On Monday [4 September] Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a talk Petko Danchev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is staying in Leipzig for the fall fair.

Guenther Kleiber briefed his interlocutor about the GDR's successful development in the 40th year of its existence and about the preparation for the 12th SED Congress. Petko Danchev explained how the socialist society is being further shaped in Bulgaria in implementation of the BCP decisions and how the country is preparing for the 45th anniversary of the socialist revolution on 9 September 1989.

Both politicians noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are developing stably and dynamically on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance of 1977 and in implementation of the agreements made at the meeting of the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the SED and the BCP, Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov.

They discussed the tasks for the further implementation of the "program of expanding and deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria through the year 2000," which was signed at the highest level in 1987, and the appertaining agreements, in particular in the field of the key technologies.

Both politicians noted with satisfaction the economic and scientific-technological cooperation continues to develop stably and dynamically. In particular in the fields of microelectronics, machine-tool and textile machinery building, and heavy machinery construction tested contracts are being continued and new agreements are being prepared.

They stressed that the coordination of the national economic plans of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the 1991-95 period, which has been initiated, is establishing preconditions for the further deepening of the socialist economic integration between the two countries. This requires the utilization and expansion of the close contacts between combines, enterprises, and scientific-technological institutions, which essentially contribute to deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

In discussing international issues, Guenther Kleiber and Petko Danchev stressed the concurrence in the efforts of the two countries to work for the further consolidation of peace and security in the world and for not permitting a break in the disarmament process.

The meeting was attended by Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planing Commission. Also present was Petur Mezhdurechkiy, Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR.

Further on Trade Meeting at Leipzig Fair

AU1009193689

[Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 5 September on page 5 carries 11 ADN reports, totaling 2,100 words, on meetings between GDR officials and foreign officials at the Leipzig Fall Fair on 4 September.

The first report (100 words) describes the meeting between GDR Foreign Trade Minister Beil and Hungarian Deputy Trade Minister Piroska Apro and the meeting between GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dietrich Lemke with Deputy Minister Apro.

The second report (100 words) covers the meeting between Minister Beil and Stanislaw Amanowicz, deputy minister of foreign economic cooperation of the People's Republic of Poland.

The third report (100 words) deals with the meeting of Rudi Georgi, GDR minister of machine tool an processing machinery building, with Ivan Knotek, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Czechoslovakia.

The fourth report (100 words) covers the meeting of Martin Hesse, GDR state secretary in the Ministry of Heavy Machinery and Installation Construction, and Alleto Guadagni, minister of public works of the Province of Buenos Aires (Argentina); Jose Maria Vernet, economics minister of the Buenos Aires provincial government; and Ivan Rouleau, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry of the provincial government of Quebec (Canada).

The fifth report (400 words) covers the visit of the Soviet government delegation headed by Nikolay Laverev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and

chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, the exhibitions of GDR combines. The delegation was accompanied by Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The delegation was welcomed by Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery construction; Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; and Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics. Nikolay Laverev is reported as "expressing respect about the products and the degree of utilization of modern electronics in them, which contributes to the further rationalization of the work processes." He reportedly stressed "that there are numerous new prospects and possibilities of cooperation in the various industrial fields, as for instance in the expansion of direct relations."

The sixth report (300 words) deals with the meeting between Minister Gerhard Beil and Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG Economics Ministry, discussing the state and development of trade and economic relations. Beil is reported as noting that "trade turnover" between the GDR and the FRG during the first half of 1989 rose by 8 percent to 7.6 billion valuta marks with balanced deliveries and purchases. "On behalf of the FRG Government," Dieter von Wuerzen "stressed the interest in the further expansion of trade ad economic relations."

The seventh report (200 words) describes the meeting between Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry and chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee, with Gu Yong Jiang, PRC deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Jia Zhenzhi, president of the Shanghai Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, during which they discussed the further development of economic cooperation.

The eighth report (250 words) deals with the meeting between Kurt Fenske, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade, and Claudio Lenoci, state secretary in the Italian Foreign Ministry, during which they "paid tribute to the dynamic development of foreign trade relations." They discussed "measures that serve the further expansion of economic cooperation." State Secretary Claudio Lenoci also met with Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building; Ernst Ulrich Grande, deputy minister of electrical engineering and electronics; and Horst Weihs, deputy minister of chemical industry.

The ninth report (300 words) covers the meeting between Minister Gerhard Beil and Hajo Hoffmann, economics minister of the Saarland (FRG), during which "both sides noted the good development of trade and a general expansion of business relations." "The GDR will continue to import consumer goods, including textiles and selected wines." On the same day Hoffmann met with Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister of coal and energy. Wolfgang Mitzinger also had a talk with Norbert Krueger, member of the board of directors of the EVT Energy and Processing Technology Corporation (FRG).

The 10th report (150 words) deals with Minister Beil's meeting with Peter Mitzscherling, Berlin (West) senator of economy, during which both sides "noted with satisfaction that during the first half of 1989 the turnover in the GDR-Berlin (West) trade rose by 12 percent compared with the same period last year, with GDR deliveries increasing by 10 percent and imports from Berlin (West) rising by 19 percent.

The 11th report (100 words) covers the meeting of Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister of coal and energy, with leading representatives of FRG companies—Jens-Peter Schaefer, chairman of the board of directors of Lurgi Corporation; Guenter Linke, chairman of the board of directors of Lentjes Company and F.-Lentjes Foundation; and Welmut Wiehn, chairman of the board of directors of the German Babcock Company.

Trade Agreements Signed

AU0809150589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 89 p 1

[ND report: "GDR Enterprises Again Concluded Many Contracts"]

[Text] Leipzig—On Tuesday [5 September] lively trading was going on in the technical and consumer goods branches in the halls of the fair and the fair houses in Leipzig's inner city. The exhibitors from all continents made use of the good opportunities for businesses to hold negotiations and conclude contracts with representatives of GDR combines and enterprises. Again, a number of important delivery contracts were signed.

Outstanding contracts were concluded between foreign trade enterprises of our country and enterprises from the USSR, the GDR's main trading partner. Thus, the GDR Schiffskommerz Foreign Trade Enterprise and the Soviet Sudoimport Foreign Trade Association agreed on the delivery of four refrigeration and transport ships of the "Kristall III" type. This new type of ship has been developed by the Wismar Mathias-Thesen Shipyard State-Owned Enterprise [VEB] together with Soviet experts. A completely new method of loading and unloading, economical operation of ship machines, and larger transport capacity are a great advantage in loading fishery products on the seas and transporting them to the ports. Within CEMA the GDR ship building sector is the only producer of large refrigeration and transport ships. Since 1970 a total of 55 of such ships have been sold.

Important import and export contracts were also concluded between the GDR's metallurgical trade and the Soviet Promsyrioimport foreign trade organization. Next year GDR enterprises will receive, among other

goods, raw iron, steel pipes, hot-rolled steel strips, ferrous alloys, and other important metallurgical raw materials, semi-finished goods, and finished goods. In return the GDR will deliver products of refinement metallurgy to the USSR.

Important contracts on mutual deliveries in 1990 were concluded between the Chemie-Export-Import Foreign Trade Enterprise and the Soviet Soyuzagrokhimexport foreign trade organization. The GDR exports polyurethanes as well as herbicides and pesticides from the Schwarzheide Synthesis Works VEB, the SYS [expansion not given] Combine, and the Bitterfeld Chemical Combine. The GDR will import apatite concentrates and ammonium as basic substances for the fertilizer industry. This contract, worth a total of R80 million, continues the mutual deliveries for supplies to the industry of the two countries.

From the Hungarian People's Republic the GDR will purchase 25,000 household refrigerators next year.

The Progress Agricultural Machinery Export-Import Foreign Trade Enterprise and the Intema Company (FRG) signed a long-term contract for the 1990-95 period. It envisages the export of box pallets, components for agricultural products, fire extinguishers, packing machinery, and technical agricultural equipment to the FRG.

Ceramics machinery at a value of R8.7 million was sold by the Glass-Ceramics Foreign Trade Enterprise to the USSR's Tekhnoexport foreign trade enterprise. The producer of the facilities is the Sonneberg Thuringia VEB, a combine for glass and ceramics machine building. The Carl Zeiss Jena Combine agreed with the Soviet Tekhsnabexport foreign trade enterprise on the delivery of X-ray analyzers for next year.

More Officials Meetings

AU0909200289

[Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 6 September on page 3 carries nine ADN reports, totalling 1,400 words, on meetings between GDR officials and foreign officials at the Leipzig Fall Fair on 5 September.

The first report (300 words) describes the meeting between Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil and his French counterpart Jean- Marie Rausch, during which the two sides discussed "further development of trade and industrial-technological cooperation."

The second report (200 words) covers the meeting between Foreign Trade Minister Beil and Hamburg Mayor Henning Voscherau.

The third report (200 words) deals with the meeting between Udo- Dieter Wange, minister of district-managed industry and foodstuffs industry, and Cuban Food Industry Minister Alejandro Roca, during which they discussed "new possibilities of mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of sweets and beverages in the 1991-1995 period."

The fourth report (200 words) deals with the meeting between Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Jose Maria Vernet, economics minister of the Argentine province of Buenos Aires, during which the interlocutors exchanged their views on "expanding relations, particularly in the education and health sectors."

The fifth report (100 words) covers the meeting between Foreign Trade Minister Beil and Yevgeniy Osadchuk, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, during which they discussed "current aspects of trade between the two countries."

The sixth report (100 words) deals with the meeting between Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles, and Aleksandr Dunayev, USSR deputy minister for general machine building, during which the partners in the talk supported "the intensification of scientific-technological cooperation for the production of new equipment in the health sector."

The seventh report (60 words) deals with the meeting between Martin Hesse, state secretary in the Ministry of Construction of Heavy machinery and Equipment, and Violeta Caldarusa, Romanian deputy minister for machine construction.

The eighth report (100 words) deals with the meeting between Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Claus Gaedt and Muhi al-Din 'Abdallah al-Dhabbi, minister of economy, supply, and trade of the Yemen Arab Republic, during which they discussed "the further deepening of economic and trade relations."

The ninth report (150) words) deals with the meeting between Rudi Georgi, minister of construction of machine tools and processing machinery, and Nigerian Trade Minister Senas John Ukpanah.

Stoph Addresses Anti-Fascist Reception

LD1109094589 East Berlin ADN in English 0800 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Berlun (ADN)—The German Democratic Republic will make all-out efforts to "guarantee a peaceful development in our continent," GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph told a reception here on Sunday evening [10 September] for international guests of a rally earlier in the day to commemorate the victims of fascism and Nazi terror.

The rally here on Sunday morning was attended by 200,000 people. "We welcome and support the will of the executive committee of the International Federation of Resistance movements (FIR) to all people in East and West to work for a juster and more peaceful world for the

future generation to live in the spirit of humanity and international friendship" Stop said.

Axen on Rise of Neo-Fascism

LD1009142189 East Berlin ADN in English 1200 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The German Democratic Republic has extirpated fascism and militarism with their imperialist roots, leading GDR politician Hermann Axen told a big rally here on Sunday which marked the international day of commemoration of the victims of fascism.

In the fortieth year of the GDR's existence, one could rightly say that the country had fulfilled the legacy of those who fought the Hitlerite fascist regime (1933-45), Axen, a Politburo member of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), said in his address. Anti-fascism was a constitutional principle of the GDR and its everyday reality, he stressed.

He was greeted with applause by the huge crowd in the city's Bebelplatz Square and Avenue Unter Den Linden when he recalled that tried anti-fascist resistance fighters held posts of great responsibility in the GDR and that state leader Erich Honecker was one of them.

Axen pointed to the upsurge of neo-fascism in a number of Western countries, in particular in the Federal Republic of Germany where, Axen said, the fatal Nazi past had not been consistently overcome, where neo-Nazism was raising its ugly head and its advocates penetrating local and state parliaments, arriving even in the European Parliament.

"The evil seed of neo-Nazism is growing in the FRG in particular because influential circles of German imperialism are increasingly trying to question the postwar order and question peace with the revanchist demand for a Germany within the borders of 1937," Axen went on.

Although currently, anti-communism was being whipped up and socialism slandered, the only answer to that for the GDR was to steadfastly continue its policy of peace and peaceful co-existence, including with the FRG. He vowed that the GDR would not be diverted from its socialist path. "The GDR is an effectual safety bolt which bars the worldwide anti-socialist campaign of the enemies of detente," Axen told the applauding rally.

Speakers from the Soviet Union, neighbouring Poland and the president of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR), Arialdo Banfi, were also addressing the rally in Bebelplatz Square, which was a centre of armed clashes between workers and reactionary forces during the November revolution in Germany in 1918/19.

Kurt Erlebach, secretary-general of the FRG's Association of the Victims of the Nazi regime, said the election successes of the neo-Nazi parties in the FRG, in particular of the Republicans, signalled alarm to all democrats. "The fact that many social, economic, and ecological problems are not being solved by the current FRG Government has created a dangerous hotbed of fascist ideology," Erlebach said in his speech.

Many participants in the rally, including families with their children, went to the nearby memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism and stood in commemoration before the urns containing blood-soaked earth from former fascist death camps and from World War Two battlefields.

Church Appeals to People Not To Emigrate

LD0809194789 Hamburg DPA in German 1537 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR has appealed to state and party leader Erich Honecker to introduce long overdue changes into society. Moreover, it asked people wanting to emigrate to forget about their intentions. These appeals were contained in a letter to the communities of the evangelical member-churches in the GDR, which was released today.

The document reproduces in the original text a letter from the Church Federation to Honecker written 2 September. It says that it is worrying that the number of applications for release from GDR citizenship is not decreasing. In the view of the church, the main cause of the applications to emigrate is that changes in society that were expected by the citizens and that are long overdue are being refused. The church considers it essential and a matter of urgency that a process to ensure the fully fledged participation of citizens in the shaping of social life and to make possible confidence in the work of the state authorities should be set in motion.

Various proposals in this spirit are made. Among them is the demand that the possibility to travel to other countries should be opened up. In addition, it should officially be made possible for all former GDR citizens who had emigrated to another country to return. The readiness of other states, in particular the Federal Republic to negotiate and make changes is also necessary. A rethink and new ideas are required in order to break down tensions and the economic shortfall that works to the disadvantage of one side only.

Following the reproduced text of the letter to Honecker, the letter to the member churches says: "We ask people to remain in the community and not to leave the GDR. Our society needs every person with his gifts and abilities. It will lose its variety, and our country will become poorer if people withdraw and emigrate. Everyone who goes leaves others who remain behind more lonely." The church sees its task as contributing to conditions in society under which people would want to live, and under which they would no longer apply to be released from citizenship. "We warn against the illusion that higher economic prosperity in itself brings fulfillment," the letter says.

Bishops Issue Appeal on Social Situation

LD0809214789 Vatican City International Service in German 1820 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Dear listerners, the Berlin Conference of Bishops, gathering all bishops from Catholic dioceses in the GDR, met in session 4-5 September. Here is a report from Dieter Grande in Berlin:

[Grande] Bishop Dr Joachim Wanke chaired the general meeting in the capacity of deputy chairman of the Berlin Conference of Bishops. Newly appointed Bishop of Berlin Georg Sterzinsky participated in the discussions as a guest.

The general meeting discussed the present social situation. On this subject the protocol issued after the meeting says:

At the start of the fall general meeting, the members of the Berlin Conference of Bishops thoroughly discussed the present social situation in our country. They noted that a great many people want to leave the GDR. Others signal their resignation by increasingly withdrawing into their private lives. The bishops share the concerns and burdens of believers, which are also being felt in parish life and within the church's charity institutions. They have decided to broach these problems and to discuss their causes in talks with the state authorities. They urge the believers to discuss with each other the causes and the possible changes. The bishops ask them to examine their attitudes, behavior, and personal decisions in light of their faith. [passage omitted]

Magdeburg Bishop Calls for End to 'Rigidity'

AU0909172589 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 9 Sep 89 p 4

["hrk" report: "We Are in Danger of Suffocating From the GDR's Administration of Justice"]

[Text] Berlin—Christoph Demke, Evangelical bishop of Magdeburg and second man in the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches, has called the "contradiction between what the individual experiences in everyday live and what he reads in the newspapers," "unbearable" for the people in the GDR. In a letter to all priests in the Saxony church province, Demke presented an extraordinarily critical analysis of the tense situation in the GDR and insisted on reforms. It corresponds more or less to the demands made in the letter by the Federation of Evangelical Churches to Erich Honecker, which has been available for some days. In this letter, the Evangelical Church, as the representative of 5 million Christians in the GDR, states its claim for participation in a unsparing stock-taking of urgently necessary changes. DIE WELT quotes those passages from Demke's letter in which the bishop notes "what must not continue:"

"The contradiction between published reality and everyday experience must not continue. We need courage to admit unpleasant truths—courage both on the part of the rulers and on the part of those being ruled—without fear of the malicious joy about our misfortunes by envious foreign observers, without fear of the unfavorable light in which one might appear to those 'above.' Without the courage to admit the truth no real trust will be able to grow between the rulers and those being ruled.

"The practice of the state organs' dealing with the citizens, which considers the granting of rights as a reward and gift must not continue....We are in danger of suffocating from this. We need more legal security for every individual. The trust in the legal organs has been damaged too often over the past 40 years....

"The tendency to look on unplanned initiatives with distrust from the very start and to put them under special observation by the security organs must not coninue.

"The way in which we deal with mistakes in our country must not continue. The claim to be always right makes the admission of mistakes almost a disaster...."

In conclusion, Demke expresses understanding for the concern about "rash changes" because of the "speedy development" in Europe: "However, fears can paralyze and lead to rigidity. I have the impression that this is the case in our country when calm is considered the supreme asset of the country. Breaking through this rigidity without playing down the dangers seems to me to be necessary if the GDR is to find a place together with the FRG in a restructured Europe...."

Heyl Addresses State-Church Relationship

AU1109102189 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 6 Sep 89 p 3

["From the speech" given by Wolfang Heyl, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, at the session of the Presidium of the party's Main Executive Committee in Berlin on 4 September: "The Relationship Between the Christian Community and the Citizens' Community Is Characterized by Joint Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] We are participating in shaping socialism because we want a peaceful, just, social, humane, and ecologically sound society. The differences between the Christian and Marxist understanding of the world and of the image of man do not erect any barriers, but are respected. Like differing personal views and social interests, they belong to the variety of life in socialism, which tolerates plurality much better than uniformity.

It is one of our important concerns that the principle of equal duties, equal rights, equal respect, and equal opportunities in every place, in every sphere make social reality something that can be experienced, and that they reliably characterize it.

Today and in the future, Christian life belongs to the normality of socialism in the GDR. It does not constitute

a reservation area that is limited until it dies out—neither as a privilege, which excuses people from their duty as citizens nor as a ghetto which deprives people of their democratic rights. [passage omitted]

It is and remains a task of our mass media to present reality and variety of Christian and church life in a realistic way—also because Western media frequently let themselves be guided by other intentions.

Despite knowing better, they do not tire of reducing things that are representative and normal of church life in the GDR to a negligible aspect and presenting those—whether Christians or not—who like to face their media publicity and place themselves before the actual grass-roots groups of the community with an eloquent claim to represent this basis as the Evangelical Church in the GDR.

Of course, the social experiences and political standpoints of the individual members of the community are as different as anywhere else where people experience socialist everyday life, with fulfilled and unfulfilled expectations, with success and failure, with joy and misery, with understanding and not being understood.

As problematic as it is if negative things are not discussed in the responsible social bodies so that they can be changed, it is as problematic if positive things in the church community are brushed aside and the view of the social environment becomes one-sided.

This applies to all groups and circles, which certainly exist in any church community, but it particularly applies to those groups which turn toward political problems and lose their links with the grass-roots level of the community.

Each individual community will have to examine what belongs to its assignment and its service to men and what is alien to this specific service. This will decide those things to which it can be open and where it is in danger of having its freedom and independence, which are protected by the Constitution and the law, abused for purposes that are against the Constitution and the law.

The statement by Regional Bishop Leich that the church is open to everyone but not to everything remains important.

Commitment With Our Specific Means

The consequences of Christian responsibility for society aim at the welfare of the people and their community. Therefore, they can be implemented only in the society and not against it—with means and in forms of our own social work, not with imported or copied means, and, above all, not from the outside.

This does not exclude arguments, but it does exclude confrontation. Otherwise, the church communities would be in contradiction to society, which they do not want.

Where the work of church groups is guided by the concern for one's fellow man, this normally leads to the cooperation with social forces and responsible state organs.

Such coexistence, which is very much not a matter of course and is certainly often full of tension requires an awareness of problems and an awareness of the state. Both are acceptable both to the Christian community and the citizens' community, and both can yield good results with goodwill if people approach each other honestly.

We want to prevent groups, which tackle important tasks out of Christian motivation; we want to contribute to their solution, and do this in a constructive way, from being marginalized by society.

For us the decisive criterium is whether such work advances society or hinders its development.

It is important always to establish the link with society and its forces and, at the same time, to promote sensitivity and perspective for suitable, useful, and cooperative ways and methods.

And it is important that no group separates itself from the Christian community or put itself in its place, but that the unity of belief and action remains embedded in the responsibility of the Christian community also toward the society and embedded in society itself. [passage omitted]

We want to participate in shaping political life everywhere in such a way that all people interested in social matters can intensify their participation through participating in decision-making and make it more effective. Legal security of the citizens and observation of our laws by them promotes development; bureaucracy hinders it.

We also want to reach those of our compatriots who believe for very different reason that they do not have any chance here, who give up or are on the point of secretly paying farewell in their minds. We want to give them hope and the certainty that everyone has his place and his task here.

Social forces, including our party, always have to ask themselves anew whether and how they offer the necessary leeway of articulation and action to the citizens' desire for direct participation and influence.

We want a balance of interests that is as just as possible so that individual claims and social requirements come into their own rights and so that one thing does not exist at the cost of the other. [passage omitted]

Solution to GDR Refugee Problem in Sight

Zanka Camp Citizens May Leave

LD1009073489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Every GDR citizen staying in Zanka will be able to leave Hungary in the first days of next week. According to the newspaper VASARNAPI HIREK, the refugees were told this on 8 September, by Gyorgy Fekete, who has been appointed camp commander by the Hungarian Red Cross.

In the meantime, representatives of the GDR Embassy in Budapest have opened an information office at the entrance to the Zanka pioneer village, where they talk to those refugees who have gone there voluntarily.

Yesterday Czechoslovak, Romanian, and Soviet citizens also arrived at Zanka. However, they were not taken in.

In Siofok and Balatonszeplak, part of the National Council of Trade Union hotel has been vacated, which indicates that more GDR refugees are expected. The buildings will be reserved until 10 October.

Horn To Explain on TV

LD1009165189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] The affair of the GDR refugees in Hungary will be settled today. Gyorgy Bernath reports from Bonn:

[Bernath] Before midnight tonight several thousand GDR citizens will begin leaving Hungary. This has been learned by the West German news agency DPA. In the radio news 30 minutes ago, it was also reported that in the next hour Gyula Horn, in Budapest, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in Bonn, will announce the essential details. Both foreign ministers will be speaking on television.

This evening the Maltese aid organization will also be giving information about the exodus. Referring to Austrian Radio News, they announced that Austria is to open its borders and that individual emigrants may leave Hungary by car.

On the Hungarian authorities' part it is a question of a unilateral arrangement, for which the GDR leadership's approval had not been requested, it was announced by Radio Deutschlandfunk.

Government Issues Statement

LD1009172189 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 10 Sep 89

["Statement by Hungarian Government"—MTI Headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—The competent authorities have authorized MTI to issue the following statement:

Over the past weeks, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was continuously dealing with the situation of the GDR citizens staying in Hungary and wishing to resettle in the Federal Republic of Germany. It held repeated talks with the competent personalities of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, emphasizing the hope that the situation would be settled by the two German states. However, the talks between the GDR and the FRG ended in failure. In the meanwhile, the number of GDR citizens refusing to return home and seeking to leave for the FRG increased continuously in Hungary. An alarming situation has emerged on the Hungaro-Austrian border, involving an increasing number of illegal border crossings and the related acts of violence.

The Hungarian People's Republic does not bear any responsibility for the situation, and the Hungarian Government does not have the task to qualify the causes of the problem.

In handling the affair of those wishing to resettle, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was all the time governed by the generally accepted international principles of human rights and humanitarian aspects that are enforced in its own policy. In the untenable situation, the government decided temporarily to suspend the relating paragraphs of the intergovernmental agreement signed by Hungary and the GDR in 1969, and make it possible for the GDR citizens staying in Hungary and refusing to return home to leave for any country which is prepared to let them through or receive them.

The measure is to take effect at 0.00 A.M. on September 11, 1989.

Until further measures are taken, Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, instructed the police and the border guards to let the GDR citizens staying in Hungary and wishing to leave for a third country to leave Hungary with their GDR travel documents. The border guards make it possible for them to leave the country at any border-crossing point and traffic checkpoint.

Horn Interviewed on Solution

LD1009184589 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 89

[From The "Week" program; no video available]

[Text] [Presenter] Foreign Affairs Minister Gyula Horn has arrived in our studio. Good evening. Thank you for honoring our program by announcing here first, on our program, a solution to the GDR refugees affair. Please sum up the essence of this situation.

[Horn] Well, I will start by saying that MTI has already issued the communique. The essence of it is that the GDR citizens staying here—with their own, that is,

GDR travel document—can depart to the country which receives them. This comes into effect at midnight tonight.

[Presenter] Does it mean that they can depart not only through the Austrian border but toward Yugoslavia too, or in any other direction?

[Horn] Naturally.

[Presenter] What is the period covered by this decision?

[Horn] Well, this decision is a temporary one. This temporariness means that via this we have suspended certain points of the 1969 personal agreement between Hungary and the GDR, as well as the rulings which until now have compelled us not to take it into account, should a third country accept the GDR travel document and issue an entry visa. It was this which we have now suspended.

[Presenter] This means in practice now that all those refugees—by the way I would like to ask how many they are according to your information?

[Horn] Look, a precise number cannot be ascertained. I must say that according to my information some 60,000 [figure as heard] are staying in Hungary; further and further numbers are coming and the proportion of those who do not want to return is increasing among them—those who simply want to resettle in the FRG.

[Presenter] So, let us assume that tomorrow morning these 60,000 start out in the direction of Austria—God forbid that I should give them ideas—then the Hungarian border guards will allow them through without any further ado and the Austrians will let them come in also without any further ado?

[Horn] They will allow them through without any further ado and I assume that the Austrians will let them in.

[Presenter] How long will this state of affairs last, how long can it last?

[Horn] Look, I have said [words indistinct], in the text and in the communique too it says that it applies temporarily, until some kind of other solution is found for this situation. I cannot define a date, the length of this temporariness. One thing is certain, it will be in effect for longer than 24 hours.

[Presenter] You, as well as the MTI communique, used the phrase, that the government of the Hungarian republic has made this decision. Out of this it is possible to read and decode that it has not been possible to come to an agreement with the GDR and the FRG, that is, that it is a unilateral Hungarian step.

[Horn] Yes, it is a unilateral Hungarian step—it has been made first of all in view of the extraordinary state of affairs which has evolved. For this country cannot take the role, the role which we have already underlined several times, that it should become a refugee camp. It cannot accept this either from an economic or from any other viewpoint. We have also made it clear during the negotiations that there are solutions which for us are unacceptable.

What do I have in mind when I say this and what are those to which we have referred to during the talks? For example, the one that, although Hungarian authorities call on those who do not want to return home to return home, they cannot forcibly deport them. This would contradict not only the humane character of Hungarian policy, but also contradict international expectations and obligations as well. Furthermore, we cannot classify them as refugees against their own will because not one single GDR citizen is asking from the Hungarian authorities refugee status; their aim is to resettle in the FRG and not to reside in Hungary—at least not for any length of time.

What I also consider important, what is more, is that we cannot maintain until the end of time those states of affairs which have developed along the Austro-Hungarian or the Hungarian-Yugoslavian borders—but primarily at the Austro-Hungarian border—because there, in practice, the order has broken down in certain periods. This already endangers the security of the state and this, in this way, that violent atrocities, mass illegal border crossings should take place—this would cause heavy damage to the country.

Finally, what I consider very important, which I cannot accept, is that the Hungarian authorities should recognize the validity of FRG passports for GDR citizens. Why? Because through this we would cause serious political prestige damage precisely to the GDR; for with this we would recognize the FRG's authority over GDR citizens and, consequently we would deprive the GDR's right of authority over its own citizens. Therefore we have excluded all these solutions and I expounded my opinion in detail to the GDR leaders during my latest negotiations in Berlin on 31 August.

[Presenter] I assume that if the Hungarian Government has now made public a unilateral decision, that means that you did not get a reassuring reply from your GDR partners by 31 August. Is that so?

[Horn] I have to say that I suggested how untenable the situation was for Hungary. I also said that no kind of responsibility whatever burdens the Hungarian People's Republic for the situation that has evolved. We do not encourage anyone to come here, and even less to stay here. Therefore, the situation has evolved for reasons beyond our control. What we see, what we experience, is that the discussions, the talks, between the two German states have not led to any result. For this very reason I announced on 31 August, or to be more precise, I first of all asked that the GDR authorities should promise that those GDR citizens who are staying here and who do not wish to return home, that if they return, they should not merely enjoy impunity, but, in accordance with former

practice, the given individual's request to resettle in the FRG will be judged in a positive way.

[Presenter] Would this solution have been identical to the way in which those people who were staying at the FRG's temporary representation in Berlin returned home, GDR (?citizens) that is?

[Horn] In essence it is indentical, but it is of a completely different nature. Because in that case it was a question of a few hundred people and then an independent lawyer, the solicitor Vogel, mediated in the interest of those people, a lawyer who for many years has been handling similar cases, and a person, a personality, whose word can represent a guarantee to those GDR citizens who were there at the FRG representation, so that afterwards their resettlement requests would be judged in a positive way.

[Presenter] Here a different kind of high-level, state guarantee would have been necessary, or is that what we asked for?

[Horn] What we asked for, or rather proposed to the GDR leaders was that they should promise not merely impunity but this as well. This they could not promise. I conveyed the government's determined intention that we shall bring into effect by 4 September the measure which has now been announced. Naturally the GDR representatives said that this is a very serious step, a unilateral step, that we should consider it. I said that we had considered it very seriously. I once again analyzed in detail the causes for the situation that has evolved.

[Presenter] Did they endeavor to talk you—or more precisely the Hungarin Government—out of this step? And if yes, what were the arguments?

[Horn] What they asked was that we should make it possible for them to be able to conduct, in the sphere of their GDR citizens staying here, an appropriate campaign in the interests of persuading them to return home.

[Presenter] Is that why you put it off from the 4th to the 10th?

[Horn] It was in token of this, in the interests of this, that we agreed on the 1 week delay. I have to say that during this 1 week the situation has not improved, what is more, it has further deteriorated.

[Presenter] The GDR continues to let out those wishing to come here?

[Horn] They continue to be allowed to leave, and we could not just shut down the borders, because that would have been inhumane.

[Presenter] And it would have looked as if we were the ones preventing them getting further, whereas the GDR, in principle, was permitting everything.

[Horn] Well, yes, at all events this is how it would have seemed.

[Presenter] Since the 10th is now about to expire, that is why you decided to take this unilateral step? in the meantime, the West German press reported that Hungary, the Hungarian Government, is getting head-money, for every GDR citizen it lets out. Therefore, X thousand dollars for everyone who crosses the border at Austria. Is this true?

[Horn] Well, this is a total absurdity. And I have to say that it offends not only us, that is the government members, but in my view the Hungarian people as well. We have never asked anyone for any kind of head-money.

[Presenter] And nor did we get it.

[Horn] Nor did we get it. I also have to say that in this affair to the maximum degree we, the government, the government members, took as our starting point the fact that the protection of the interests of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, of the Hungarian people, is in our fundamental interest. And these interests are not some kind of egotistic or selfish interests. Because they are completely in harmony with the international expectations and commitments.

[Presenter] Do you consider it irrational or adventurous that many thousands set out, with children, unprepared, and through us try to get to the West?

[Horn] It is not my task, and nor do I want, to qualify those reasons for which masses of GDR citizens do not want to return to their homeland.

[Presenter] One last question. Are Hungarian-GDR relations expected to deteriorate because of this?

[Horn] I trust that this will not harm relations between the two countries. After all, between the two countries there exists such a many-faceted, such a many-layered, cooperation, in which a very serious role is played by interests much greater than this affair. And I am certain that it is these interests which will be the determinants in the coming period.

[Presenter] Thank you very much for the information and for coming to the studio.

Horn Interview for Vienna TV

AU1009213889 Vienna Television Service in German 2007 GMT 10 Sep 89

["Exclusive" interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn "immediately after" his announcement of the Hungarian decision to let the GDR refugees leave the country by Karl Stipsicz in Budapest—recorded, in Hungarian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Stipsicz] Mr Foreign Minister, what were the past weeks like?

[Horn] They were not pleasant, I can tell you that. There were tensions. This solution and these problems have

only brought disadvantages for us, the Hungarian People's Republic. But I hope that this solution can solve the problem provisonally and then finally.

[Stipsicz] Can one say that you have now moved a bit closer to the West and a bit farther away from other states?

[Horn] Look, this was not our goal. We did not think of that. We did, however, adhere to the fact that international treaties have to be binding for us. There is no bilateral treaty that can be stronger than these international treaties.

[Stipsicz] Many say that Hungary is being increasingly isolated now. This action also contributed to it, did it not?

[Horn] We live in a time in which the events in our country irritate many people, our neighbors and our allies. This is not our fault. We cannot change our own policy because some people do not like this. We are convinced that we are right. We act as a sovereign country and we have to take care of getting Hungary out of this profound crisis. It is another question whether this irritates others. It is still another question that in our alliance there are increasingly few peole who understand that we remain increasingly alone. We have to bear this consequence. But we have one consolation.

[Stipsicz] That you have found new friends?

[Horn] No, that in the Soviet Union an increasing number of people are thinking like us. This is very important for us.

[Stipsicz] Do you not fear that now thousands of refugees will come?

[Horn] Of whom do you think?

[Stipsicz] Czechs, Slovaks, Soviet citizens.

[Horn] This is a very special situation. The Austrians are pleased to let the GDR citizens who cross the border illegally enter their country, but not so much in the case of other citizens. I do not think that the Austrians will now change their attitude and simply let Romanian refugees, for instance, who come from Hungary, into their country. We do not have such good experiences in this respect.

Horn Cited on Refugees

LD1109075889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Gyula Horn has expressed his regret over the Warsaw Pact member states showing little understanding toward the Hungarian decision with which the government is trying to settle the GDR refugees' affair. In an interview he gave to Austrian radio, Gyula Horn said that there is no bilateral treaty which can be more important than an international agreement. The foreign minister was probably alluding to the Geneva Convention on Refugees.

Radio Cites Horn Remarks

LD1109073589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Gyula Horn has given a statement to Austrian television. Gabor Bankuti reports:

[Bankuti] Our foreign minister, in an exclusive statement to Austrian television, expressed his hope that the Hungarian step [GDR refugee exit decision], which has been guided by humaneness, will really settle the problem. Asked if he was afraid that Hungary would remain alone among it allies, Minister Horn acknowledged that many have no doubt been irritated by our decision, but our country must pursue an independent policy, and we must go along the road we have undertaken.

It is reassuring that in the Soviet Union more and more people are thinking in a manner similar to us. [passage omitted]

Refugees Begin Leaving

LD1109083789 Budapest MTI in English 0707 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—In accordance with the decision of the Hungarian Government, the measure making it possible for the GDR citizens currently staying in Hungary but not wishing to return to their native country to leave for any country that receives them, took effect at 0.00 a.m. on Monday, September 11.

At the border stations in Hegyeshalom and Sopron, the first hours were already busy. The huge parking area at the Hegyeshalom road crossing station was filled with refugees already before midnight. The border was opened to them at precisely 0.00 hours. Many hundred refugees crossed the border towards Austria at dawn. Crossing was rapid. Hungarian frontier guards checked only the identification documents. Control was more thorough on the Austrian side of the border, from where travel was immediately organized by buses and cars.

Although the traffic at the other Hungarian-Austrian border stations was not as heavy as at Hegyeshalom or Sopron, the first groups of refugees appeared at the crossing stations at Rabafuzes, Bucsu and Koszeg already around midnight.

The Ferenc Liszt eurocity international express train running on the Budapest-Gyor-Hegyeshalom line was started on Monday with a special train, for GDR refugees to travel directly to the FRG.

Two trains of the Austrian State Railways, each with 12 carriages, also crossed the border at Hegyeshalom, and arrived at the Zanka railway station, and in Budapest, at Monday dawn. These trains will carry further large

groups of refugees. Buses are arriving to the refugee camps from the FRG as well.

More on Refugees (Cross Reference)

For Austrian and FRG reportage on the official arrival of GDR refugees in Austria, their subsequent travel to the FRG, and reaction by government officials, see the Austria and Federal Republic of Germany sections of the 11 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MSZMP Proposes Cooperation Zone on Borders

LD0809145189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] has held an international press conference, and announced an initiative aimed at strengthening Central European security and confidence. Gabor Bankuti reports.

[Bankuti] Rezso Nyers announced that the MSZMP proposes, as a unilateral Hungarian step, that we create a 50 km security and confidence-strengthening and cooperation zone along the Yugoslav and Austrian borders. In the zone indicated, only military equipment and troops guarding and supervising the frontier, and which would, for the most part, be distinctly for defensive purposes, would remain.

As a first step, Hungary would reduce the number of tanks in the frontier zone by 50 percent, that is by (?200), by the end of 1990.

The MSZMP proposes to the CPSU that by the end of 1990, they should unilaterally withdraw the Soviet forces armed with offensive weapons from the security zone—specifically, two tank battalions.

The MSZMP proposes that in 1989, the government reduce the sums originally earmarked for defense by 5.5 billion forints. It should also reduce by half, that is to 14, the launching platforms situated on the country's territory, which are capable also of launching nuclear charges.

Nyers Comments on Proposal

LD0809181389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Rezso Nyers, MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] chairman, this afternoon held an international press conference on topical security and political issues. Gabor Bankuti reported:

[Bankuti] This afternoon, at an international press conference, Party Chairman Rezso Nyers announced that the MSZMP proposes to the Hungarian government that it unilaterally create, along the Austrian and Yugoslav borders, a 50 kilometer security, confidence-strengthening and cooperation zone. [passage omitted]

According to the MSZMP proposal, the Hungarian government has to propose to the governments of Austria and Yugoslavia that, with the formation of a 50-kilometer zone, they join this security zone along their common borders, and thus bring into being, together with us, an uninterrupted 100 kilometer zone partially free of offensive weapons. In the Hungarian proposals—in the MSZMP proposals—there also figures the creation of joint national parks and regional landscape protection districts, and the enlivening of cultural cooperation along the borders and of small-scale border trade. Finally, the MSZMP proposes that the three countries' heads of governments hold an annual summit meeting in this zone for the regular supervision of the steps that have been taken.

At the briefing I asked Party Chairman Rezso Nyers if it is conceivable for Hungary to turn with a similar initiative to three of its other neighbors, as well—first and foremost the Soviet Union—but also Czechoslovakia, which could be due to the intended diversions of the Danube.

[Begin Nyers recording] The military aspects of the initiative cannot be transplanted into the relations of the countries cooperating within the Warsaw Pact. It concerns economic, touristic, environmental-protection issues. I think that in this regard relations with the other socialist countries are also interesting. I do not claim that there is no problem of confidence between certain neighboring East European countries, but these are problems of confidence of a different nature that can and are to be resolved in a different manner. [end recording]

TANJUG Reports Proposal

LD0809183889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (TANJUG)—The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has urged the Hungarian Government to offer to Yugoslavia and Austria the creation of a demilatarized belt, the reduction of military outlays and closer contacts at the economic level and in the areas of culture, tourism, ecology and sports.

Hungarian Party President Rezso Nyers told a news conference today that Hungary would unilaterally withdraw offensive weapons from its borders with nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria to at least fifty kilometers or so inside its territory. He specified that the first step would be the elimination of 200, or 50 percent, of the tanks from the respective belt by the end of next year and set out that a mutual exchange of information on the number and deployment of troops, the limitation of maneuvers and the sending of observers to military (?exercises) across the border would help build up mutual confidence.

In the event Belgrade and Vienna agree to the peace belt of fifty kilometers on each side of the mutual borders, the

belt could later be doubled in size, Nyers said, communicating a statement of the Hungarian party [word indistinct] Committee. The proposal also calls for the setting up of free trade zones, the expansion of border-region cooperation, the setting up of nature reserves and for other similar measures. Under the proposal, the highest representatives of the three countries would meet at least once a year, with a view ot raising the trilateral cooperation to a higher level.

Nyers said that Budapest's initiative had in principle been given support by officials in Yugoslavia and Austria. The proposal, [word indistinct] specified, was discussed during Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn's recent visit to Belgrade, where he conferred with Yugoslav State Presidency President Dr Janez Drnovsek and Federal Premier Ante Markovic.

The Hungarian party's proposal is viewed here as a contribution to the further development fof the Helsinki process, which could in the long run lead to the creation of a "non-bloc triangle" between the East and the West.

"The political doctrine of the Warsaw Pact permits (?individual) members to take steps of this kind, so thai we have not consulted the (?governments) in Prague and Bucharest. As far as Moscow is concerned, we have been promised that two Soviet tank battalions will be withdrawn from the respective zone by the end of 1990," Nyers set out.

TV Reports Nyers Remarks

LD0809202189 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP] proposes the creation of a 50 km security zone along the Hungarian-Austrian and Hungarian-Yugoslav borders. In this zone there would be no Soviet soldiers, and the Hungarian Armed Forces would also be significantly reduced. The MSZMP is so serious about the proposal that a press conference was held by the party chairman himself. Julia Tardos reports:

[Tardos] Insofar as the military issues are concerned, the MSZMP leadership has discussed with the CPSU the unilateral withdrawal of Soviet forces equipped with offensive armaments, and it found a favorable reception. [passage omitted]

The proposal also says that we shall give regular information about the forces remaining in the zone; we shall curb the number of exercises and the observers of the two neighboring states may also take part in them reciprocally. [passage omitted]

In answer to a question about Hungary's three other borders, Rezso Nyers said: There the situation is radically different because the three other neighbors are members of the Warsaw Pact. Recently the Soviet Union has carried out a thorough opening of its border with us. With Romania the border problems are chiefly of a cultural nature, Rezso Nyers said, whereas with Czechoslovakia it is primarily the different monetary system which causes problems in tourism. Politically, therefore, it is a question of borders of a different nature. But Rezso Nyers, pondering, added that he does not know where we have the more difficult job.

In answer to a question from the "Newsreel" program about whether the MSZMP's proposal is part of a unified European security policy concept—and whether later on it could serve as a basis for a neutral zone spanning Europe, Rezso Nyers said that the MSZMP's position is that if we take only military measures, they will at most make peaceful coexistence possible. This could change at any time. If, however, these three countries become closely intertwined economically, culturally, and in human relations, that is a guarantee of security.

With regard to the European neutral zone, and whether Hungary would one day be a part of it, the party chairman said that such a concept so far does not even figure on the drawing-board, as far as he knows. According to the MSZMP's initiative, however, along the borders with Hungary, Austria, and Yugoslavia cooperation forms unique to Europe could evolve with our neutral neighbors in such a way that this independent initiative would fit in with the foreign political doctrine of the Warsaw Pact.

Further on Demilitarized Zone

AU0909185889 Vienna Television Service in German 1730 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] While in Vienna NATO and the Warsaw Pact are starting their talks on the reduction of troop strengths with optimisim, Hungary is again playing a pioneering role. Along Hungary's border with Austria and Yugoslavia a 50 km zone will be established in which only border police and purely defensive troops are to remain. Hungarian's Communist Party head Rezso Nyers said at a news conference that the establishment of this zone has been coordinated with the Soviet Union, but not with the CSSR and Romania.

The Soviet Union, for its part, is to withdraw one tank division from this zone by the end of 1990.

Reportage on Walesa Visit to FRG, Return Home

Talks With FRG Leaders

LD0809203389 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 8 Sep 89

[By PAP corespondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, Sept. 8—The last day of Lech Walesa's visit to the FRG started with a breakfast with Federal Minister of Economy Helmut Haussmann this morning at 7:30. There was no communique issued after the meeting but the minister said he appealed for signing in the shortest possible time a bilateral agreement on protection of investments of FRG industrialists in Poland. Such document has been already signed by Bonn with the USSR and Hungary.

The minister also appealed for a green light in Poland for FRG medium and smaller firms. Lech Walesa for his part spoke about those economic fields in Poland which need foreign investments.

After a mass in the Cologne Cathedral, Walesa held talks with Foreign Minister Genscher who broke off his recovery leave after having some heart problems and came to Bonn to discuss with the Solidarnosc leader the current developments in Poland and in Europe and the Polish-West German relations.

Walesa stressed the necessity to give up the discussion on border issues. Minister Genscher said that the FRG did not question the Polish border and briefed Walesa on his recent talks with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and American Foreign Deputy Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger.

After a talk between Lech Walesa and SPD leader Hansjochen Vogel, the spoksman for the party said that Lech Walesa pointed to an urgent need for fast and concrete assistance from the FRG to Poland. Vogel assured Walesa of SPD's support for the programme of reforms in Poland. SPD is exerting pressure on the government to create premises for material assistance. For SPD, the Polish western border is of lasting character. Further discussions on borders weaken reformatory forces in Poland and in the USSR, the spokesman said.

Quite unexpectedly, Walesa met in Bonn on Friday with West-German industrialists. He also paid a visit to Mayor of the city Daniels and made an entry in a commemorating book.

Before his daparture from Bonn, Walesa attended the opening of a congress of the hundred-year old trade union of miners and power engineers, one of the biggest labour organization in the FRG. Present was Bundestag President Rita Sueszumuth. Walesa greeted the meeting on behalf of the Polish delegation.

At the conclusion of the four-day visit to the FRG by the Solidarnosc delegation, the sides issued a joint communique. The most important point of the document is the confirmation by the DGB (Trade Union Center) of the invoilability of the Polish western border.

Joint Statement Issued

LD0909014189 Warsaw PAP in English 2305 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Duesseldorf, Sept. 8—In the joint statement published here today by two trade union centres, the NSZZ [Independent Self- governing Trade Union] "Solidarnosc" and DGB [German Trade Union Federation], after reviewing the programme of the Polish delegation's visit to the FRG, the DGB said that the current western border of Poland was inviolable and as such it had to stay.

"Solidarnosc" stated in turn that the Berlin Wall and "Iron Curtain", as relics of the Stalinist past, should vanish. The discussion about the borders will gradually become unnecessary in step with the creation of the united Europe, exceeding the EC border, and its consolidation.

DGB and "Solidarnosc" agree that the intensified economic cooperation with the Western countries is necessary for creating a free Poland. Here, the leading role should be played by the political and economic circles of the FRG, they said.

Speaks on Return

LD0909014689 Warsaw PAP in English 0026 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] (?Gdansk), Sept. 8—Chairman of the NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] "Solidarnosc" Lech Walesa returned today from his four-day visit to the FRG and in a talk with newsmen he spoke about his first reflections from the visit and talks he had held there. He said in part:

"In general, I am very satisfied, because I could once again present the Polish state of affairs, I could see how we are understood in such a big country which leads in Europe. It turned out that we were almost neighbours, we lived near each other and did not know anything about ourselves. There are still some stereotypes—the year 1939, the year 1945. That is why we should start contacts promptly, to clear several things," Walesa said.

Answering a question about the reaction of his interlocutors to his strong stressing the stability of the Polish borders, Walesa said:

"I have to say that I am surprised again. It was them, especially trade unionists, who stressed it stronger then we. If we talk about Europe, if we talk about integration then let us not make fools of ourselves over borders. And I told them just so. I also said that if we organised joint ventures for Poland, then not as the fifth column. These times are gone. You come as Europeans and we are Europeans," the chairman stated.

"We really achieved so much that I am surprised," Walesa continued. "We went there to say that we build

Europe, that we set up joint ventures, that we want to reschedule the debt. And there you are—everything is done. As concerns the concrete facts, why, I am not a premier, I cannot help either the government or directors out. I represent the union and I only helped in these extra-union matters."

Asked whether there was a danger of "diarchy"—him and the premier, Walesa said:

"No, I am out. I am interested only in pluralism, freedom, democracy and when everything works, I am really going on vacation. I will not enter the government," he concluded.

Cardinal Glemp Postpones Visit to U.S.

LD0909144989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Cardinal Jozef Glemp has postponed his trip to the United States because, as the Secretariat of the Polish Primate puts it, of circumstances not favorable to pastoral affairs.

Intended for the end of September, the primate's visit was to encompass Chicago, Clevaland, Milwaukee, Detroit, Washington, and Boston.

Daily Criticizes Sununu Statement on Poland

AU1109102889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Sep 89 p 8

[Commentary signed 'przem': "If There Is Talk of Gifts..."]

[Text] John Sununu, White House chief of staff, has made another statement on the subject of the American position toward Poland. He said that the policy President Bush formulated at Hamtramck (a "Polish" district of Detroit) is permanent and consistent. Sununu doubts whether this policy needs to be changed because to do so might cause a repetition of past mistakes.

"Throwing money into this system," he said, "may bring about its repair. That sounds good, but it does not seem to be the right way to solve Poland's difficult economic problems. Poland already received over $39 billion in the form of gifts and credits in previous years, and yet that money did not help the Polish economy."

In the context of this statement, I think it is worth reconsidering the facts. The way the credits were used was certainly not the best.

As for figures, between 1971 and 1987 Poland received $47.6 billion in medium- and long-term credits, and repaid $43.2 billion ($23.8 billion consisted of repayment of the capital sum and $19.4 consisted of interest). This is over 88 percent of the total credits received by Poland. And yet we are burdened by a huge and ever-growing debt. Major blame for this rests on factors beyond our control. Interest rates began to rise sharply at the end of the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's, as a result of which it became necessary to pay increasingly higher interest on credits which we had received earlier.

The beginning of this decade was a particularly difficult time. Western countries reacted to martial law with sharp restrictions. According to reliable figures, the American restrictions cost us at least $15 billion. Let us add this figure to the total that we have repaid. Additional problems were caused by fluctuations in the exchange rate, especially the fall in the dollar, the currency in which our debts are expressed.

Poland wants to repay its debts. It wants to regain its financial credibility. Most of all, it wants to cast off the burden that rests on the shoulders of its citizens, for it is they who are paying for the present situation. However, in order for that to happen, a more favorable stance from our creditors is required, so that we can preserve an intelligent compromise between our balance of payments and the servicing of our debts. More and more people in various countries understand that. However, John Sununu, a specialist in nonchalant and careless statements on this subject, does not.

He is a high-ranking representative of the American administration, and for that reason alone one cannot turn a deaf ear to what he says. I hope Mr Sununu's opinion will not prevail when policy decisions concerning Poland are made in the famous building on Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue.

Bush Aid Proposals to Congress Noted

LD0809124489 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 89

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 8—White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said yesterday during a press conference that President Bush chaired a White House meeting devoted to the evaluation of the situation in Poland and to U.S. aid for this country. After the meeting, President Bush forwarded to the Congress a draft law "Democracy act—1989" which includes provisions regulating grounds for economic aid for Poland and Hungary.

The legislative document presented by the President to the Congress provides for the expenditure of 100 million dollars for Poland for the private enterprise development fund in Poland and 25 million dollars for a similar fund in Hungary. President Bush asked the Congress to promptly approve the package of economic aid for Poland.

Asked about President Bush's stand on Senator Domenici's proposal of sending to Poland a special mission of technical experts and economists equipped with powers to carry out a full assessment of economic situation in Poland and to present conclusions concerning additional U.S. aid for Poland, the press secretary said that the President supported such idea.

Mazowiecki Meets World Labor Leader

LD0809201389 Warsaw PAP in English 1759 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki received Secretary General of the World Confederation of Labour Jan Kulakowski.

Solidarity Deputies Meeting Reported

AU0809131989 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep pp 1, 3

[Andrzej Miklaszewicz report: "The Club of Great Silence?"]

[Text] At yesterday's session of the Citizens Parliamentary Club, Andrzej Stelmachowski, the Senate marshal, once more returned to the noble idea of "not putting obstacles in the government's way"—an idea he attempted to develop at the last sitting of the Senate.

This idea comes from the new political situation in which the Citizens Parliamentary Club finds itself. "The government is admittedly a coalition, but led by 'Solidarity'" he stated. "We have to rethink the philosophy of our parliamentary role. Until now, this role has consisted of exerting pressure on the government and articulating public opinion. This pressure-lobby attitude can only harm the present government. Even if it does not do so, strict loyalty demands that certain matters first have to be agreed with the premier" he continued.

The Senate marshal suggested that the deputies and senators should, as far as possible, refrain from raising parliamentary motions and questions. "This was the rule earlier, with the aim of embarrassing the government. Nowadays such motions could be used to hinder the new government" he stated. He counseled extreme caution in initiating new legislation, as this could "lead to confusion."

One has to consider what is implied by these statements which were uttered by the Senate marshal.

First, it means that the parliamentary opposition, or at least its leadership core, has not played fair during the last 2 months. Senator Wlodzimierz Bojarski was right when he bitterly asserted yesterday: "We have wasted a month and a half and we have not done anything for the economy. We are replaying the exact scenario of 1981—inching step by step toward catastrophe." This happened because people concentrated on the political power game, and ignored the economic consequences.

Second, it is now being suggested that the parliamentary opposition—an opposition which, strictly speaking, is no longer an opposition—should become a mute parliament.

This new style of action by the parliamentary opposition has already manifested itself—journalists were asked to leave the meeting hall. "We decided earlier that the press should be excluded as this was to have been a meeting with the premier on the subject of the government" said Bronislaw Geremek, chairman of the Citizens Parliamentary Club, afterwards and behind closed doors. Despite the fact that the premier did not come, the doors remained firmly shut against the press. Well, not all the press. "There are among us 'Solidarity' reporters who will report our debate" added deputy B. Geremek. Of course they will, and no doubt in a way that suits the presidium of the Citizens Parliamentary Club.

The first part of the discussions, including the program speech by Senator A. Stelmachowski, was a secret (my report of it comes from a secondary source). Luckily, there was a motion by one of the deputies to admit journalists and, although it was opposed by the chairman, the motion was passed by a majority.

The proposition on "parliamentary acquiescence" was critically received by many, though not all, of the members of the Citizens Parliamentary Club. Senator Roman Duda, for example, although accepting the proposition, speculated that the new role of the Senate would be reduced to contacts with the voters and limited to debates of a general rather than a legislative nature. He did not seem to realize that this was already the case in relation to his latter point.

Senator Zbigniew Romaszewski opposed this "gagging," saying: "We know only this much—Tadeusz Mazowiecki is one of us. But is this a sufficient guarantee that we should make binding commitments now that will govern the future activity of the club? We are here in order to implement certain values, and in this respect the government can count on our support."

Deputy Andrzej Lapicki stated that he could not give up his right to initiate parliamentary motions, especially where they concerned the neglected arts sphere.

The question of the part that should be played by the club in the process of elaborating political decisions returned to the agenda once again. Many deputies already suspect that it has no role to play. All decisions are made by "scoutmaster" Lech Walesa, and not by the club.

"The club has become a mere instrument. As a club we have never honestly made a decision whether we should be a force supporting the government" said Deputy Ryszard Bugaj.

Even though it was not on the agenda, it was impossible to avoid talking about the new government. The premier was reproached about his "conspiratorial" way of forming his cabinet—he had certainly been more furtive than General Kiszczak.

"If the Citizens Parliamentary Club were to put forward a successful ministerial candidate, then such a candidate ought to represent a program previously agreed by the club. The club lacks any program, for example, in the economic, or education sphere" stated Senator Bojarski.

In reply, Deputy Jacek Kuron disclosed that he had been offered and had accepted the Ministry of Labor and Social

Policy. He did not agree, however, that a minister is strictly obliged to follow the program of his club. "Every government is a government of originators" he concluded.

However, Deputy J. Kuron supported Senator Jozef Slisz, who informed club members that the "Solidarity" of Private Farmers is still pressing for a deputy premiership and is only being offered the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources. "In this one particular matter pressure should be brought to bear on the premier" he stressed.

"We did not demand any ministerial portfolios" stated chairman Geremek. "We only requested that the distribution of portfolios implied by the political contract we have with the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party should be kept to a minimum." After the lengthy speech by Senator Z. Romaszewski, who put forward the argument that the Ministry of Justice ought to go to "Solidarity" ("only the opposition struggled for law and order and has people who are suitable"), the chairman of the club made it known that the presidium had put forward the same view for the premier to consider. Senator Lech Koziol, however, disagreed, saying that it would be more advantageous to support Aleksander Bentkowski of the United Peasant Party for this post.

During the session, there was a discussion of the club's legislative proposals. These concerned future bills to amend the Constitution (relating to the alliance of the Polish United Workers Party, with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party); presidential supervision of the people's councils; amendment of the law on the State Tribunal (among other things, the addition of another deputy chairman); and approval of a draft bill on the National Judiciary Council (foreseen by the constitutional amendments made in April). The last item is urgent because on 1 October 1989 the economic courts will begin to function, and therefore the appropriate judges must be appointed beforehand.

New Party of Democratic Socialism Called For

LD0809221989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] A national meeting of representatives of party academic milieux and of large work enterprises, taking part in a movement called the 8 July Initiative for Party Reform took place today at Warsaw University. The creation of political conditions for the lasting formation of a wide coalition of pro-reform forces was acknowledged as the most important matter. With this aim in mind, the participants believe that a new party of the left is needed, capable of operating within the framework of a multi-party political system, and of gaining public support in free elections. We read in the published statement:

A party (?capable) of such activity has yet to be created. The road to this leads through the ninth PZPR congress, [As heard; next congress is the eleventh], which ought to assess all party activity and transform itself into a founding congress of a new party of democratic socialism. This new party should be open to all representatives of the Polish left, regardless of their previous organizational leanings. The assembled have requested the PZPR Central Committee to speed up preparations for the congress express their support for the direct proportional election of delegates, and the equal treatment of programmatic work prepared by informal party structures.

Premier Assigns Rural Development Minister Post

LD0809195189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] During an afternoon meeting between Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Jozef Slisz, chairman of the Independent Self-Governming Trade Union of Individual Farmers [NSZZ RI] Solidarity it was decided that a representative of this organisation will receive the post of minister without portfolio for rural development. Artur Balas has been designated for this post.

ZSL's Bentkowski on Plans for Judiciary

LD0809204889 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Aleksander Bentkowski, head of the United Peasant party [ZSL] Parliamentary Floor Group, is already known to you from numerous TV appearances. He is 48 years old and a lawyer. Should he be appointed by the Sejm he would be the first minister of justice in Poland who is a lawyer.

[Begin Bentkowski recording] Our most pressing issue is the setting up of the National Judiciary Council. I also think it necessary to abolish [word indistinct] of judges. I also think that it is necessary to continue to take care to raise the status of judges: I think that the appointment of judges to the Supreme court by the Sejm would be such a solution. I would also like judges to be able to appoint their chairmen to the voivodship and district courts as soon as possible. I would also like to help the court administration as soon as possible because I know they work in very difficult conditions, very hard and for very little money. I would also like to help the court-appointed curators [kurator sadowy] who, after all, work for very little money and perform a very responsible profession.

These are, I think, most urgent matters to be settled in the courts, judicature, administration of justice. Besides that, regulation of the civil and Penal code awaits. Work of the commissions is nearing an end, and their decisions need to be introduced to the code. I also think that depoliticizing the courts is a very important matter. Each judge is completely at the disposal of his own party, and that is why he cannot thus be credibly an independent judge. That is why I would like to be able to say that judges are apolitical, and thanks to that, more credible.

Baka Appointed National Bank Chairman

LD0809214289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] In line with information from PAP, President Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a note to Sejm Speaker

Mikolaj Kazakiewicz, appointing Professor Wladyslaw Baka chairman of the Polish National Bank. Zdzislaw Pakula has simultaneously been recalled from this post.

It also transpires that Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki has sent the names of three other candiates to the Sejm speaker, who will enter the cabinet now being formed. They are Marcin Swiecicki, Polish United Workers' Party, who will be in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Cooperation; Minister Without Portfolio Marek Kucharski of the Democratic Party, who will be responsible for organizing the Ministry of Communications; and Minister Without Portfolio Artur Walach of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Private Farmers. Walach will be responsible for welfare and civil matters in the countryside, in particular health protection, culture, and education.

Sejm Committees Interview Ministers

LD0909032689 Warsaw PAP in English 1804 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8—Following are reports on the meetings held by respective Sejm committees:

Justice Committee

After hearing a short expose of the candidate and his replies to over 50 questions, the Sejm Justice committee approved, with only one abstention, the proposal of appointing Aleksandr Bentkowski to the post of minister of justice. The positive opinion of the committee means that perhaps for the first time in the postwar period, a representative of the Polish Bar Association will head the Ministry of Justice.

Asked for his stand on the membership of judges in political parties, the candidate for minister replied that he favoured a complete apolitical nature of judges, the army and militia.

Asked whether he had enough experience to take over the ministry, Bentkowski replied: If I felt I could not handle this, I would not undertake it.

Asked whether he would endorse a draft law on the protection of conceived life, he replied: I am not in favour of extreme solutions, a compromise must be worked out in this respect.

Asked whether he defended people facing trial after the introduction of martial law, Bentkowski said: Yes, I defended many in trials of this kind, among others 3 of the present senators.

Asked what he thought about the draft law on lifting the death penalty, Bentkowski said: This is probably the most difficult question. As a human being I am against this penalty, as a defender who witnessed the tragedy of the victims of crimes and the arrogance of some of the accused, I am not convinced to the end that it should be lifted. I favour a five-year moratorium on its application before taking the final decision.

Asked what he thought about the need to set up a commission to examine Stalinist crimes, the candidate replied that the Stalinist period was a dark spot on the honour of Polish jurisdiction. One should not conceal this. Society should find out who and how passed sentences then and in what conditions. The death sentences passed " outside courts" in those years were crimes.

Administration and Internal Affairs Committee

Jacke Ambroziak, the candidate for the head of the office of the Council of Ministers Jacek Ambroziak had to wait nearly three hours for the Sejm Administration and Internal Affairs Committee to complete talks with Czeslaw Kiszczak, a candidate for vice premier and minister of internal affairs. [sentence as received] Extensive, professional explanations, coupled with examples, stretched the discussion winning the admiration for Kiszczak of both deputies both from the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party/PZPR] and the OKP [Citizen's Parliamentary Floor Group] citizen's floor group. Recommendation passed with only one abstention reflected this.

Briefing the deputies on the activities of the ministry, Kiszczak drew their attention to three problems which at present are in the forefront of the militia's and the security service's work. At issue is combating crime, protection of the national economy against crime and strengthening the security of the state and protection of its primary interests.

Kiszczak briefed the deputies on plans to introduce changes in the internal structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The point is to eliminate those structures from the security service which cannot be accepted in a state of parliamentary democracy. The security service must play a role of service to the state and society, irrespectively of the political alignment in Poland.

The minister of internal affairs considered the existence of the zomo militia units as indispensable. The manpower of these units will be cut, however, he said. Kiszczak also said that making the Ministry of Internal Affairs apolitical stood for making it independent of parties.

Jacek Ambroziak's hearings lasted just half an hour. The deputies accepted his argumentation that he was only beginning to discover how the office of the council of Ministers and Local Administration functioned and expressed understanding when he was not able to supply answers to their questions.

Ambroziak stressed that he would be guided by the following principles as head of the office: Recognition of the interests of the state, loyalty towards the state administration and competence irrespectively of political membership.

Economic, Industry and Housing Committee

The Sejm Economic, Industry and Housing Committee did not have a easy task. Its hearings were quite long.

Leszek Balcerowicz, a candidate for minister of finance stated:

We have a once-in-a-lifetime chance to execute a radical transition from the current economic system to a system characterized by considerably greater efficiency. This implies fundamental transformations, in the property structure of the economy inclusive.

Jacek Kuron, a candidate for minister of labour and social policy said:

The changes in the wage sphere depend on concrete economic activities. Different wage steps are needed to eliminate hyper- inflation and other if we gear ourselves to other economic solutions. [sentence as received] We proceed from the grounds that indexation should be maintained at 0.8 on quarterly basis and 100 percent compensation for food price hikes every month.

Aleksander Paszynski, a candidate for minister of spatial planning and construction said: The housing situation is in the fore of the problems falling under the ministry's powers. The decisions in this respect will depend on the direction in which the whole economy will change.

Florian Siwicki, a candidate for minister of national defence: The Army, as a national institution, wishes to participate in the changes taking place in Poland. All soldiers consider them necessary and advantageous for the country. We also are reforming in the Army. We are expeditiously carrying out a restructuring of the Polish Armed Forces. We are adjusting their volume to the current political-military situation in Europe which will be conducive to these changes and clearly sets back the possibility of confrontation. In light of this, we can boldly proceed forward in the direction of decreasing the manpower of the Army.

Tadeusz Syryjczyk, a candidate for minister of industry, said: I shall not aim at rapid changes of the organizational structures in the sector. Still one has to seek the change of the structure of industry as the existing one is very bad. There are many plants that produce plants and very few ones working for the consumer market. The changes will have to consist in the liquidation of some of the enterprises manufacturing means of production.

Jerzy Osiatynski, a candidate for head of the Central Planning Office: It would be easiest for me to say what the Central Planning Office should be in relation to what it has been so far. Namely it should not divide anything or give anything. In this economic model it should become a strategic institution offering to the government alternative solutions, various options together with their consequences.

After the presentation of their programmes, the candidates for ministers were flooded with questions from Sejm deputies. Following are some of several dozen questions asked to the candidates and their answers:

General Florian Siwicki was asked by deputy Bronislaw Wilk (Solidarnosc parliamentary floor group OKP) about his opinion as to the depoliticization of the Army and submitting it to the state scrutiny without falling to the priority to any of the political parties. Siwicki said: Due to historical developments the majority of the Army cadres are PUWP members which is not an obstacle for us to serve the state and the nation. But new political conditions call for making an analysis and seeking new solutions. We are preparing for the change of the name of the main political board of the Polish Army as well as the change of the programme making it oriented at the civic education of the young ones and shaping their personality in the conditions of political pluralism.

(...) We intend to shorten the military service to 18 months.

Asked how he assessed Poland's expenditures for defence and the costs of assistance for Cuba, Afghanistan and similar countries, Siwicki said: Within the Warsaw Treaty Organization our commitment consists in covering 13.5 per cent of maintenance of the general staff of the united armed forces. This totals to some 7 million rubles annually. As concerns our assistance for, lets call them, third countries, in previous years we sent there certain small shipments of weaponry from our stocks which was regarded as outdated for our purposes, Siwicki said.

Asked by Deputy Barbara Blida (PUWP) how he intends to motivate workers to better work in the conditions of indexation of wages, Jacek Kuron, a candidate for minister of labour and welfare policy said: One should see the difference between immediate, short-term moves and the long-term ones. First of all, the ministry is not meant to define concrete wages. This must stop. The price of work force, like in the free market economy, will also be free and thus restricted only by collective labour contracts, which does not mean that the state will not have its influence on it.

Deputy Henryk Sienkiewicz (OKP) asked Jacek Kuron what he can say to 6 million retirees and pensioners, who regard themselves to be the most robbed group of people in Poland. Kuron said that there is need for immediate indexation corresponding to the growth of pays and the operation must be done every month.

Asked about his plans concerning the price policy, Leszek Balcerowicz, a candidate for minister of finance said: I think that if we talk about embarking on free market economy—then the answer is obvious. Otherwise we shall not be able to open up the economy and make it competitive.

Deputy Wieslaw Kowalski (OKP) addressed his question to candidates for ministers of finance and construction: Since 1980, some 800,000 young people have emigrated from Poland. How would you plan to arrest this mass emigration? If the situation in the country improves, most of the causes for the emigration will disappear, Leszek Balcerowicz said.

The committee approved of all the candidacies reviewed.

Committee for Contacts With Poles Living Abroad

Before noon, the Sejm Committee for Contacts With Poles Living Abroad heard Professor Krzysztof Skubiszewski, a candidate for minister of foreign affairs, who acquainted the committee's members with his programme and the vision of Poland's foreign policy. In Skubiszewski's opinion, this policy must be based on the principles of independence of the state in the relations with abroad and internal sovereignty. The dependence of the ministry on one political party must be eliminated. Foreign policy is first of all to serve all interests of the country and the dictate of this or that ideology must be ruled out.

Among other things, deputies asked about the plans of the candidate for minister as to Poles residing in the USSR. Skubiszewski stressed that the second largest group of Poles, after the United States, lives in the USSR and he agreed with the committee's members that despite difficult economic situation in Poland it is necessary to create conditions for the return of those people who often found themselves in the USSR by force and failed to benefit from the postwar repatriation operations.

After hearing Professor Skubiszewski, the committee approved his candidacy.

In the afternoon the committee also heard general Czeslaw Kiszczak, a candidate for minister of internal affairs. Like during the earlier hearings in the Administration and Internal Affairs Committee, questions to Kiszczak focused on his programme of restructuring the ministry. At the end of the hearing, Kiszczak said that he wishes to be loyal to the premier and the government and in order to perform his duties in an effective and honest way he must have at his disposal such formations like Zomo (riot police units). The committee adopted a resolution in which it positively opined General Kiszczak's candidature.

Foreign Affairs Committee

The Sejm Foreign Affairs committee univocally supported the candidature of Professor Krzysztof Skubiszewki, a scientist from the Institute of State and Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences, an expert on international law, for foreign minister. The candidate's talk with deputies went on for two and a half hours. At the beginning Skubiszewski briefed the deputies on the principles and main lines of Poland's foreign Policy.

Skubiszewski said: It must be based on the principle of independence and sovereignty of the state. It requres normalization i.e. getting rid of ideological premises.

Then, deputies proceeded to asking questions, and the first of them concerned Polish-German relations. While answering Professor Skubiszewski said that the most important thing for these relations is the conglomerate of matters pertaining to the Polish western boarder. In this matter we have to stand on the legal grounds as provided by the treaty of December 7, 1970. While referring to the issue of the unification of Germany, the candidate stated that this question concerned the relations between two German states and the stance of four superpowers.

In the present-day Europe, however, the idea of unification of Germany without consent of all the members of European home is unthinkable, he said.

Skubiszewski also spoke about conditions which must be fulfilled to make Poles well disposed to the unification process. First of all, Skubiszewski said that the unification process should be adjusted to the European security requirements, i.e. be in line with the all-European trend for disarmament and reduction of armaments. There must be guarantees that united Germany will not be reborn as the force to anihilate the European order. For us it is particularly important to eliminate any signs of questioning Poland's Western border.

Following are some more statements made by Skubiszewiski:

—We can try to establish diplomatic relations with South Korea if this gives us economic profits. As to the relations with Israel, we have found a solution which is very close to full diplomatic relations. It is necessary to seek their establishment without losing sight of relations with Arab states. I am most cautious about the relations with the Republic of South Africa.

—The change of cadres in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a matter of the future and will be conducted with a view to competence and loyalty to the government.

—I do not deem it necessary to work out a new detailed concept of relations with the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

—The Jaruzelski Plan is still topical through it has undergone certain modifications.

—As long as we are a CEMA member, we should work to improve CEMA functions.

—Polish economy in its current state is not fit for joining EEC. Nobody wants us there. Committee for Education, Science and Technical Progress [subhead]

The Sejm Committee for Education, Science and Technological Progress got acquainted with the work programme of candidates for vice-premier and head of the Office for Scientific-technological Progress and Applications, Professor Jan Janowski (DP) [Democratic Party] and for minister of national, education Professor Henryk Samsonowicz (DKP).

Asked about his opinion as to whether religion should be taught at school, the candidate for minister of national education said: things should remain as they are. Religion should not be taught at school. If certain social

groups want to have a school with religon lessons there are no obstacles for such schools to operate.

Committee for Economic Policy, Budget and Finance

The Sejm Committee for Economic Policy, Budget and Finance approved the candidatures of Leszek Balcerowicz for vice-premier and minister of finance, Tadeusz Syryjczyk for minister of industry, Jacek Kuron for minister of labour and welfare policy, Jerzy Osiatynski for head of the Main Planning Office and withold Trzeciakowski for minister-member of the Council of Ministers.

Statements made by the candidates and their answers to the detailed questions signal their desire to conduct far-reaching systematic changes in the economy.

There is a unique chance to make this breakthrough, Balcerowicz said and described it as the transition to free market economy of the Western type which also implies the changes in the system of ownership relations. However, the restructuring will proceed in difficult conditions.

Balcerowicz spoke in favour of making the deflationary policy the dominating issue of the government's work. The risk of this operation can be reduced if the debt loop is made looser.

Following are some main points of Balcerowicz's programme included in his answers to deputies' questions.

—In the future, the tax system will be profoundly restructed. The profit tax of enterprises will be lowered while progressive tax on personal incomes and value added tax will be set up.

—For a longer period time it is necessary to uphold special instruments arresting the growth of wages.

—As to the foreign trade it is necessary to continue the liberalization of (regulations) but at the same time to protect the outflow of goods and capital from Poland.

—The unification of currency rates is an indispensable condition for external equilibrium.

Said Withold Trzeciakowski: "We face an economic process unknown in history. Nobody ever tried to pass from the socialist economy to free market economy."

In his opinion, the switching into economy which in the production sphere has the advantages of the capitalist one while still preserving the socialist values in the sphere of division, seems realistic.

Tadeusz Syryjczyk, a candidate for minister of industry stressed that he would seek ways to gradually balance two groups of pressure, namely those of employers and employers. This can be done on the road of privatization of national property. This is a very difficult problem. However, he is for quick changes in the structure of ownership on the principles of capital shares.

Jacek Kuron said that his main goal as future minister of labour and welfare policy would be to halt the race of prices and wages. On the day when Poland switches into market economy it will be necessary to arrest pays and adopt a simple mechanism of indexation. However, Kuron intends to firmly protect the living standard of those who cannot do it for themselves.

Kuron announced that the law on strikes would be amended in such a way that on the one hand it would simplify the procedure while on the other introduce the principle that no wages are paid for the period of strikes. Free market economy should eliminate low price of the labour force in Poland.

The Main Planning Office should neither divide anything nor give anything: It must become the strategic oran of the government, said Jerzy Osiatynski, a candidate for the head head of the office. [sentence as received] Thus, it wil focus on economic analysis and presentation of consequences of economic decisions. The objective analysis of Poland's economic situation was regarded by Osiatynski as the most urgent task.

Committee for Agriculture and Food Industry

The construction of Poland's greatness should be started with the creation of favourable conditions for the development of agriculture, said Czeslaw Janicki, a candidate for vice-premier, minister of agriculture, forestry and food industry during a hearing by members of the Sejm Committee for Agriculture and Food Industry. Making agriculture the basis of the national economy is the only way to quickly and efficiently overcome the crisis, he said and added that he was for fully basing the national economy on free market rules and thus for abolishing all monopolies.

In his answers to several dozen questions, Janicki said among other things that he spoke for equal treatment of all sectors. some of his answers did not fully satisfy the deputies. One of them said that the answers to the questions were to general.

Another candidate for minister-member of the Council of Ministers was Artur Balazs who said that he would like to support his work with the "round table" decisions. While answering the questions from the committee members he said: "Solidarnosc" has always fought for equal treatment of all sectors of industry.

The committee also heard Leszek Balcerowicz and Tadeusz Syryjczyk and in the ballot approved their candidacies of ministerial posts. The candidacies of Czeslaw Janicki and Artur Balazs were rejected.

Candidates Discuss Plans

LD0809212989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] [Announcer] The candidates for ministerial posts have begun talks in the Sejm commissions. Here are some of their statements, given to our reporters. First, the candidate for minister of foreign affairs, Krzysztof Skubiszewski:

[Begin recording] On my part, statements and clarifications will come only after the end of this process. therefore, I will make no statements on substantive political questions. I currently see no difficulties. There are many experts in the ministry and I believe that the ministry will function efficiently. The ministry will be oriented externally and internally to activity in accordance with Poland's independence. [end recording] [passage indistinct]

[Announcer] The incumbent National Defense Minister General Florian Siwicki:

[Begin Siwicki recording] Above all, I would wish to continue the already begun restructuring of the armed forces, the modernization of our army. This will ensure (?the achievement of) effective defense (?needs) but is also dependent on the country's economic possibilities. Over and above that, I would very much wish to widen the range of humanization of army life, ensuring clearly better social and living conditions for our servicemen, decreasing the burden of fulfilling what are, after all, very difficult obligations for the professional cadre and soldiers, for the servicemen too. [words indistinct] as the army is reduced, structural changes therein, that in 1991 we will probably be able to introduce service for a period of 18 months for soldiers who then come to us. [end recording]

[Announcer] The candidate for minister of labor and social policy, Jacek Kuron:

[Begin Kuron recording] There is before us an enormous task of radical reconstruction, radical reconstruction. I am not going to say [words indistinct] to begin the process of rebuilding the country. The point is that the state's obligation is that [words indistinct] not suffer poverty, that the burden of this should not fall on those who cannot carry it. That is my task, to defend all those who cannot defend themselves. [words indistinct] [end recording]

[Announcer] General Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and candidate minister of internal affairs:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The chairman of the commission said that you are a man of accord, that no one doubts your qualifications to direct this ministry. But what do you think of this?

[Kiszczak] I would prefer not to say. Let others judge me.

[Reporter] You said that you are a cheerful person and that you try to maintain that cheerfulness in hard times, and that you have [words indistinct].

[Kiszczak] This is based on the truth that I am by nature a cheerful person and that helps me in fulfilling my difficult and far from easy obligations.

[Reporter] And the obligations will be harder?

[Kiszczak] I think so. [end recording] [passage indistinct]

[Announcer] The Commission for Links with Poles Abroad interviewed the candidate foreign affairs minister, Professor Krzysztof Skubiszewski, and approved his candidature. After listening to a short expose by the candidate justice minister and his replies to over 50 questions, the Justice Commission accepted, with one abstention, the proposal to appoint Aleksander Bentkowski as minister of justice. The Sejm Administration and Internal Affairs Commission approved the candidate for deputy premier and minister of internal affairs, Czeslaw Kiszczak, with just one vote against.

Sejm Committees Meet With Candidates 9 Sep

LD1009161489 Warsaw PAP in English 2133 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9—Sejm committees today continued to hear candidates for ministerial posts in Tadeusz Mazowiecki's cabinet. Future ministers briefed the committees on their programme of work in individual sectors.

Committee for Culture and Mass Media

During a 2-hour hearing before the Sejm Committee for Culture and Mass media, a candidate for minister of culture and arts, Izabela Cywinska said among other things:

The very day, the cabinet of Tadeusz Mazowiecki starts to work, the "second circulation" and other divisions will automatically cease to exist. Everybody will have equal access to media. I cannot imagine a situation when television would be still reserved for one party only or divided into sections for various groups. Television will be for the people. Although on the other hand I think that viewers are more interested in the ideas of artists who until recently were in the shadow rather than of those whose opinions have been known for years.

The first minister with whom I am going to make friends will be the minister of finance. The means are scarce and the one who fails to find a sponsor will not have them, he will not get them from me like I did not get them from the previous ministry.

Cywinska pledged to undertake strivings, through the Polish Academym of Sciences, to regain the remaining part of the Ossolinski collection in return for the objects of cultural value for the Ukrainians which are now in the possession of Poland.

With one abstention in the open voting deputies approved Izabela Cywinska's designation for minister of culture and arts.

Committee for National and Ethnic Minorities

The Sejm Committee for National and Ethnic Minorities positively assessed the candidature of Czeslaw Kiszczak for vice-premier and minister of internal affairs who is also responsible for matters covered by the committee's powers.

Kiszczak briefed the deputies on the situation of national minorities in Poland, assessing their number for some 500,000 people and then started to answer questions. The first of them concerned his opinion on German minority.

All in all, 16 motions for the registration of such societies in a dozen or so localities throughout Poland have been filed so far. In two cases, the registration procedure is under way. Due to the refusal of the voivodship court in Opole, the case has been filed with the Supreme Court where it is waiting for the final verdict. The motion for setting up another society moved in Katowice will be reviewed later this month, Kiszczak said.

Asked about the possibility of establishing a Polish consulate in Vilnius, Kiszczak said: I know that Poland wants to open a general consulate there but so far the idea is frustrated by the principle of mutuality. The authorities of the Lithuanian Soviet Republic would like to see in turn, a Lithuanian consulate open in Poland which is negatively assessed by the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Thus, this is mainly a matter of controversy between Moscow and Vilnius.

Kiszczak with reserve tackled the suggestion included in one of the questions as to the possible return to the south-eastern parts of Poland of the Ukrainian population resettled from these territories in mid-1940's.

While answering another question, Kiszczak defined his attitude to the developments of 1968 as strongly negative. He said that those who had been forced to leave Poland then should be allowed to return.

Committee for Foreign Economic Relations

The Sejm committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Maritime Economy heard candidates for ministers designated by Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki,.

While presenting his programme to the members of the committee, Leszek Balcerowicz from the Citizens' Parliamentary Club (OKP) designated for vice-premier and minister of finance said that Poland's external situation made it possible to transform Polish economy into the market one although the country's economic situation was dramatic. It is accompanied by spiraling inflation. Therefore, the first steps to be taken by the finance minister when approved by the whole government will consist in arresting and curbing inflation.

While briefing the committee on his plans, Balcerowicz said that it was necessary to create conditions for wide opening of the Polish economy to the world.

After the debate, the head of the committee, Andrzej Wieczorkiewicz announced that the committee univocally approved the candidature of Leszek Balceriwicz for minister of finance.

Another candidate to appear before the committee was Tadeusz Syryjczyk, a candidate for minister of industry.

In his short speech Syryjczyk said that he was a proponent of privatization, of giving up the hitherto tasks of the ministry, which in his opinion functioned as economic police and quasi-owner of enterprises. He also said that goods made by Polish industry must be of better quality which can only be forced out by economic measures.

With five abstentions, the committee recommended Tadeusz Syryjczyk for minister of industry.

In his statement, Marcin Swiecicki, a candidate for minister of foreign economic relations said that in terms of value of foreign trade turnover per capita Poland occupied one of the last places in Europe. Unless we change the situation through opening (Polish economy) to the world, we shall not manage to implement marketization and demonopolization of Polish economy, he said.

What should be done then(?). Swiecicki said: If I am appointed minister, I shall postulate to the government to seek ways for the conversion of the zloty.

While speaking of economic relations with the West, Swiecicki said that needed was the inflow of foreign capital which would only be possible after the financial- and credit relations with the international monetary fund and the world bank have been normalized. The normalization would also make it possible for the eec countries to support Polish economy.

Asked by Jan Dalgiewicz (PUWP) [Polish United Workers Party] what he thought of exporting Polish labour for dollars and importing workers from China or Vietnam for zlotys, Swiecicki said: As far as concerns the import I am for such a solution though one has to analyse all pros and cons. While the export of Polish labour to the west should be controlled and Polish experts should be fully used in the firms set up in Poland by foreign capital.

With 13 votes for and 7 against, the commission gave its recommendation to the candidate for minister of foreign economic relations.

A candidate for minister of transport and shipping Franciszek Wieladek (PUWP) said that it is too early to speak about the whole programme of his ministry especially while taking into regard its present frames. After the debate, the commission gave a positive opinion. Nine deputies voted for, six were against while five abstained from voting. [PAP part four missing]

Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee

In his statement before the committee, candidate for minister of environmental protection and natural resources Bronislaw Kaminski said that to date the activities for the environment had not been credible in a social sense. "The effects were insignificant, actions chaotic. In the current difficult financial situation of the state one should properly arrange the list of needs. Also

a philosophy of proper use and maintenance of natural resources should be created," Kaminski said.

"We should also create a European strategy of environmental protection. Poland should participate in the work on the international law. This activity will help regulate our affairs with the neighbours, both those who pollute Poland and who are polluted by Poland," the candidate stated.

Not all the deputies were satisfied with the answers of the candidate for minister. Some thought that he was not too radical in his statements. Finally, in an open vote 13 out of 21 deputies were for, 3 against and 5 abstained.

National Party 'Seniors' Hold Meeting 9 Sep

LD0909201189 Warsaw PAP in English
1822 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9—A nation-wide conference of the Convent of Seniors of the National Party (Stronnictwo Narodowe) which has recently resumed its open work after 44 years break, held it debates here today.

Participants of the meeting elected a new presidium of the Convent of Seniors and re-eleted Jan Matlachowski, a close aide of Roman Dmowski, the party's political leader before 1939, and the member of the party's supreme authorities before World War II, as the presidium's chairman.

Bronislaw Ekert will lead a commission responsible for the organization of the national congress of the party to be held this coming November. Meant to be the programme [of the] congress it will elect the party's authorities in line with the statute of 1935.

Participants in the debates laid flowers at the grave of Roman Dmowski in the Brodno Cemetery in Warsaw.

SD Central Committee Favors Coalition Decision

LD0909150189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1400 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] The Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee has approved the decision of the party leadership to enter the coalition with the United Peasant Party and Solidarity. During the discussion attention was drawn to the fact that the SD program must be more widely disseminated, and that the party ought to strive for political independence. Its cadre and financial strengthening were acknowledged as an important task. Implementing the resolution of the 14th SD Congress, the Central Committee decided to conduct a referendum among members on a change in the name from the Democratic Party to the Polish Democratic Party. The referendum is to take place between 9 and 22 October.

Mazowiecki Receives Political Leaders

LD0909142889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1400 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki has received representatives of extra-parliamentary political parties—Leszek Moczulski of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]; Senator Jan Jozef Lipski of the Polish Socialist Party [PPS]; and Janusz Zablocki of the Labor Party [SP]. Also taking part in the meeting were Jacek Ambroziak, under secretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers and Aleksander Hall, candidate for membership in the Council of Ministers.

UPP Opposes Premier Mazowiecki's Candidate

LD0909161289 Warsaw PAP in English
1423 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8—Taking stance on the proposal of the premier concerning personnel nominations to the post of vice- premier and minister of agriculture, the Presidium of the United Peasants' Party [UPP] Central Committee stated at its meeting here today that the only and most competent UPP candidate for this post is Kazimierz Olesiak.

"He guarantees a proper realisation of the interest of the rural areas and farming in the new government and enjoys a common respect among the countryside residents, including the UPP members. Such a guarantee is not given by other candidates forwarded by (forces other than) the UPP authorities," the presidium said.

Solidarity KKW Discusses Mazowiecki Cabinet 7 Sep

LD0909034589 Warsaw PAP in English
2303 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Gdansk, Sept. 8—During its debates here today, the National Executive Commission (KKW) of "Solidarnosc" trade union focused on the current socio-political situation in Poland and the results of a joint meeting of KKW Presidium and the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group (OKP) held at the Sejm on Sept. 7 and devoted to the formation of Tadeusz Mazowiecki's cabinet.

Press spokesman for the "Solidarnosc" chairman, Piotr Nowina-Konopka said that participants in the meeting discussed the situation which surfaced with the formation of Premier Mazowiecki's cabinet. "The union is trying to find its place in this new political situation. This is a political breakthrough which will influence public functions in Poland of tomorrow and the day after tomorrow," he said.

While commenting on the discussion on the joint meeting of KKW Presidium and OKP, Nowina-Konopka said that the premier had got the support of the Citizens' Parliamentary Club. "I think that for many members of the floor group this shape of the government as suggested by Premier Mazowiecki was a good and nice surprise," he said.

Sosnowiec Mine Strike Still in Progress

LD0809230289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] The conflict called by the signature-gathering action of activists of the Enterprise Committee of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union (NSZZ) Solidarity among the workforce on the subject of the situation of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Enterprise Committee at the Kazimierz-Juliusz mine in Sosnowiec has continued for a further day. At a General party meeting, it was confirmed that up until the confirmation by the Sejm of a law on political parties, discussion on the presence of the party in the enterprise should be deferred. If, however, the director is to be a manager, then all other sociopolitical organizations must be outside the enterprise and the functioning trade unions should be represented solely by persons employed at the mine. According to information supplied by the Silesia-Dabrowa region of Solidarity, a referendum ended today at the Kazimierz-Juliusz hard coal mine in Sosnowiec. Approximately 3,000 of the 5,000 workers expressed themselves against the presence of the PZPR enterprise organization at the enterprise.

Foreign Investment Chief on Policy, Tasks

LD1009212789 Warsaw PAP in English 1903 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10—PAP has conducted an interview with President of the Foreign Investment Agency of Poland Mr. Zdzislaw Skakuj, one of the co-organizers of the "Polish Economic Reform: Present and Future" conference to be held in Warsaw September 12 and 13, on the origins and tasks of the office he is heading. Here is the interview:

"The concept of the agency occurred alongside the idea to amend the previous law on joint stock and limited liability companies with foreign shares from 1986. The main effort was to establish a body to administer the new law.

"Previously, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Cooperation of Poland was the main supervisor in the policy of foreign investments here and all subjects with foreign shares were under the obligation to register in the chamber of foreign investors interpolcom, actually a board controlled by the administration with the power to interfere within companies' activities".

Discussing work on the new law, which started in 1988, President Skakuj revealed that it was the subject of various controversies mainly between radical economic reformers and those who stood for just an improvement of the existing structures and systems.

"When Mieczyslaw Rakowski, considered as a reform-oriented politician, took the post of prime minister, the draft law was presented to the Polish Parliament (Sejm) in a new shape. It provided for the office of the president of the Foreign Investment Agency with the status of a central administration organ, with jurisdiction in foreign investments and responsible for shaping and implementing the investment policy, including the sphere of formal-legal activities.

"The agency is an executive organ of the prime minister, who in his decision-making process must also consider the interest of the state, as not to let it suffer losses as a result of an investment project.

"I am personally responsible to the prime minister, Zdzislaw Skakuj said, adding that relations between the president of the agency and various ministries are not defined by the law but are the subject of practical actions.

"In my opinion"—President Skakuj said "foreign investments in Poland are only one of the factors necessary to overcome economic difficulties. Poland needs such economic changes as would boost the effectiveness of home capital. Foreign contacts can bring such effectiveness and we treat the agency as an instrument to open such possibilities.

"Permitting foreign capital to gain profit here, we want to introduce such forms of organization which are most effective, namely joint stock companies and companies with limited liabilities.

"Currently the main effort is to activate the huge potential of polish enterprises with foreign money. Poland must adapt to the world with its economy, to the trade code and the most effective forms of organization.

"The agency is not going to make administrative regulations of where the foreign investments are to be located but it intends to promote certain fields such as environmental protection, construction and food economy, giving for example six- instead of three-year holidays."

As his main success Mr. Skakuj considered the huge interest the agency has enjoyed among foreign and Polish businessmen from the very moment it was established under the Sejm law of December 23, 1988.

"Several dozen people come to my office every day, asking about possibilities to invest. So far, the agency issued 400 permits and another 300 are being considered. The biggest number of permits were issued to citizens of the FRG—177, Sweden and Austria—27 each, and the United States—24. We are open for more investments: Our policy is of a lasting character because setting the course in different way would not permit Poland to get out of the crisis," President Zdzislaw Skakuj concluded.

Senate Deputy on Government's Immediate Tasks

AU0709120389 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Interview with Polish Senate Deputy Andrzey Szczypiorski by Armin Wolf in Vienna; date not given—recorded; Szczypiorski statements in German]

[Text] [Wolf] Mr Szczypiorski, next week the new Polish Government is to be formed. In your opinion, in the present situtation in Poland what should the optimum government be like?

[Szczypiorski] It would not be good for the Polish society and the Polish state if the Communist Party were to remain in opposition, because, so far, the Communists have occupied the most important and most influential posts in public administration, in industry, culture, and so on, in Poland. That is, it should be a broad coalition in which Solidarity has the majority.

[Wolf] The Communists are also demanding, for example, the Economics Ministry and the Transportation Ministry, in addition to the Interior Ministry and the Defense Ministry. Many people say that these are precisely the ministries that would be needed to carry out a coup.

[Szczypiorski] I do not believe that there will be an antidemocratic communist coup in Poland at this time. Today the situation, Poland's political situation, is completely different from 1981. There is an entirely different mood in the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union there is perestroyka and glasnost. These changes in Russia are very profound. This is the end of the totalitarian system in Eastern Europe. What is the greatest danger for democracy in Poland? Not a communist coup, but a rupture within society, because the people are very tired, exhausted, and without hope. They have been cheated a thousand times. They have been told lies, and so on. However, the question I ask is the main question, that is, how long will the people be able to wait.

[Wolf] What do you think?

[Szczypiorski] I think 4, 5, or 6 months, but not longer.

[Wolf] Supposing the economic reforms do not take effect within the next 6 months, the West does not provide economic help and cooperation, the people become impatient, and there is this rupture that you spoke about....

[Szczypiorski] Wait a minute! Of course, you are right, but if, at the end of December this year, a Pole says that things have not improved but they have not become worse than in August either, then this in itself will already be a success. Now the point is not to improve the situation but to prevent it from deteriorating. This will be enough for a great political success.

[Wolf] In your opinion, what reforms ought this government to tackle first, what should it do first?

[Szczypiorski] Well, the most important thing for this government is to put a end to the food crisis. All foodstuffs are very expensive today. Why? Because a monopolist power is at work between the producers and the consumers. We must destroy these monopolies.

[Wolf] Does this mean denationalization?

[Szczypiorski] Yes, of course. The point is large-scale denationalization. However, it is not only a question of denationalilzation, but this monopolist bureaucracy also has to be destroyed.

[Wolf] That is, decentralization?

[Szczypiorski] Yes, decentralization. This is far more important in the near future and far easier to implement.

[Wolf] Should Poland establish closer ties with the West in the long run, should it, for example, leave the Warsaw Pact and become neutral?

[Szczypiorski] Well, you know, for now we are remaining in the Warsaw Pact because this is a geopolitical necessity for this state. We have to march, we cannot run or even gallop because this would be a bit dangerous.

Commentator Criticizes Demagogy in Sejm

AU0809133789 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 89 p 3

[Commentary by Kazimierz Kozniewski: "Theater"]

[Excerpts] I fully realize that what I am going to write will not go down very well with many citizens and readers. What is more, it might be somewhat at odds with the professional interests of a journalist, who should be concerned about his paper's circulation. However, I think that it is worth considering the question from various angles and viewpoints, because it is of such fundamental importance. [passage omitted]

Legislatures and government institutions should function like laboratories or operating theaters, rather than theaters. Sejm and Senate sessions should be forums for wise men who do not talk about what they know, but know what they are talking about, like the ancient philosophers who did not immediately rush to the agora to announce every new truth. After all, parliamentary sessions, like meetings of the government, are general staff conferences on strategy and tactics, and not events at which speakers should be seeking to win over the public at any price. As soon as a Sejm session takes place before the televisions cameras, that is, before almost all society, demagogy inevitably rears its head. Afterwards, deputies start explaining to one another that they did not vote in accordance with what they thought, but in accordance with what the general public expected of them.... When parliament meets under public pressure, things go wrong. This is what happened with the resolution on indexation, which was criticized by everyone but was finally passed by both chambers in its worst possible form, one that will cause the national economy the greatest amount of harm. This applies to that other resolution establishing commissions that will investigate the activities of the previous government, because it gave in to strike demands and union pressure, because it did not use the military or the police! By leveling charges at the previous government, the Sejm is also leveling charges at the trade unions, all the central bodies, the "roundtable" decisions, and ultimately at itself. That is what I mean by theater, perhaps circus would even be apt?

The government of the state—and the organs of government are the government, the Sejm, and the Senate, as well as the president, the voivodship offices, and the

peoples' councils—calls for decisions that very often conflict with all manner of demagogic demands, demagogic both politically and economically, on the part of the so-called broad masses. The job of trade unions is different from that of governments. The worst possible economic decisions are inevitably made wherever a national economy yields to union pressure, and parliaments, not governments, are established to turn populist demands into compromises, or to reject them in favor of sound political or economic action.

Nothing good will come of demagogic posturing on the political scene, which is regularly turning into theater and not even studio theater, but the street kind that resembles a rally. The great work of transforming the fundamental legal framework of our life, especially our economic life, has been going on in the quiet of ministerial offices for a couple of months now. A new political scene has recently emerged. There has been a change in the distribution of political emphasis in a grand or broad coalition: the one concept that has been deemed capable of reviving the Polish economy both at home and abroad for a number of months now. However, if we continue to see populist, demagogic theater being performed on our national scene, this opportunity might also be wasted.

All of us must repeat again and again that we cannot allow sinister totalitarianism to turn into demagogic anarchy, to allow parliament to turn into a theater, or even a circus, or allow an avalanche of slogans to take precedence over the calculations that are conducted in the tranquil atmosphere of the study or laboratory. [passage omitted]

Third Trade Union in Lenin Steelworks Registered

LD1009181989 Warsaw PAP in English
1712 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Krakow, Sept. 10—Employees of the Lenin steelworks here founded "The Autonomical Metallurgic Trade Union of the Lenin Steelworks," the founding group of the newly registered organization includes blue and white collar workers and foremen.

The union is to deal with everyday problems of the employees, said head of the organizing committee Adam Batko. The two unions operating in the combine so far failed to cope with that issue, as they are have been more interested in great politics, the organizers maintain.

Mazowiecki Receives Message From Swedish Leader

LD0809180689 Warsaw PAP in English
1517 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki received here today Swedish Ambassador to this country Jean Christopher Oeberg to discuss economic cooperation between Poland and Sweden and possibilities to activate it.

The ambassador conveyed to the premier congratulations and wishes from Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson together with the latter's personal message that says that the Swedish Government resolved to assign funds for establishing cooperation with the Polish Government, in environmental protection among other things.

The message says that the Swedish Government attaches great weight to and encourages the political changes now going on in Poland under the political leadership of Tadeusz Mazowiecki. "The process of democratization now under way in your country makes us cherish hope for better understanding, and thus stability in Europe. That is why we wish the Polish people all the best on their road to democracy and economic prosperity.

"We share responsibility for creating a better environment for future generations. I do hope that this first step will deepen our cooperation in this so important an area," the Swedish premier's message says.

Jaruzelski Receives War Veteran Kuncewicz

LD0809170789 Warsaw PAP in English
2140 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7—President Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Witold Kuncewicz—WW2 veteran, American industrialist and son of the famous late writer Maria Kuncewicz.

The visitor presented a concept contained in his mother's will to set up an international cultural centre at the site of the Kuncewiczs' estate in Kazimierz Dolny, south-east of Warsaw. The centre would be sponsored by the Kazimierz Museum and two Lublin universities, as well as American and Soviet universities as the concept envisages classes for foreign students.

The program of studies and cooperation would be mapped out by the universities, and implemented with cooperation of the Kazimierz Museum and certain American foundations.

The president showed interest in the initiative and said that centre's activity could contribute to mutual knowledge and constructive cooperation between students of the East and the West.

24-Nation Conference on Aid To Be Held 26 Sep

LD0809113889 Warsaw PAP in English
0101 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Brussels, Sept. 7 - Twenty-four countries are to hold the second conference on aid to Poland and Hungary here on September 26.

The information was released by the spokesman for the EC commission who coordinates actions aimed to support the economic reforms in both countries.

The conference will be attended by ambassadors, department heads and experts from the EC and EFTA [European Free Trade Association] countries as well as from the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Turkey.

The spokesman for the commission also said that the executive body of the community submitted the text of the agreement on trade and economic cooperation with Poland, initialled in Warsaw on August 8, 1989, to the Council of Ministers for acceptance.

According to the spokesman, the agreement will be signed "not later than in several weeks' time," but unofficially it is said that the date is September 19 in Warsaw.

Leaders' Public Appearances 30 Aug-5 Sep

AU1009181489

[Editorial Report] The Polish press monitored from 31 August to 6 September reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Jozef Czyrek and Tadeusz Olechowski, attended President Wojciech Jaruzelski's reception government delegations participating in the commemorations of the 50th anniversary of World War II, on 2 September. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Sep p 1).

Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki received Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia; Edward Derwinski, U.S. secretary for veterans affairs; and Guy Spitaeles, chairman of the Socialist Party of Belgium, on 30 August. (Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug p 1). He received Bronislaw Geremek, chairman of the Citizens Parliamentary Club, and Jan Nowak-Jezioranski, member of the Congress of Poles in America, on 3 September. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Sep p 3). He received Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, papal nuncio, on 4 September. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Sep p 2).

President Wojciech Jaruzelski received Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki on 30 August. (Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug 89 p 1). He received Margaret Joan Anstee, assistant UN secretary general, and director of the UN Vienna bureau, on 2 September. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Sep p 1). He received a delegation of the World Federation of Jewish Combattants, on 4 September. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Sep p 2).

Politburo member Janusz Kubasiewicz received Walter Momper, mayor of West Berlin on 1 September. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 2-3 Sep p 5).

Central Committee member Wlodzimierz Natorf, received Israel Gat, director of the foreign department of the Israeli Labor Party, on 1 September. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 2-3 Sep p 5).

Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski, received Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Colombia on 31 August. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Sep p 3).

General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, awarded annual prizes to scoutmasters for their work in the scout movement, on 4 September. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Sep p 3).

Further Reportage on Adamec Visit to Bucharest

Dascalescu Dinner Speech

AU0809151589 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 89 p 5

["Speech by Constantin Dascalescu," prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at a dinner held in Bucharest on 5 September in honor of CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec]

[Text] In his speech at the gala dinner, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stressed that the current Romanian-Czechoslovak talks represent an important moment in the continuously upward trend of the relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

We value the good results achieved but at the same time we are of the opinion that the economic potentials of Romania and Czechoslovakia offer far greater opportunities for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

We are convinced that the intensification of cooperation in manufacturing and the expansion of scientific and technological cooperation will to a decisive extent determine the future volume of our economic relations.

Collaboration in culture, science, education, the media of mass information and propaganda, tourism, and other areas is an important factor of strengthening Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship.

All our people follow with profound interest and sincere joy the remarkable results being scored by the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of their communist party, in economic and social development, in implementing the important tasks laid down by the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. As friends and comrades, we wish you from the bottom of our hearts many successes in the socialist development of Czechoslovak society.

The Romanian people, firmly rallied around the Communist Party and its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dedicate all their vigor to the implementation of the tasks of the 13th Congress, which will secure Romania's transition to a new, higher stage, the stage of a medium-developed socialist country. With this prospect in mind, we work consistently toward intensifying the development and modernization of production, increasing the productivity of labor, raising the qualitative level of all activity, and thoroughly implementing the new economic mechanism, based on the principles of workers self-management and economic accountability, on the further strengthening of socialist ownership. The building of socialism with the people and for the people is the supreme aim of all our policy.

The programmatic directive and the theses for the 14th Congress, to be held in November, are being discussed throughout our society at present. The congress will open a new, revolutionary prospect for the development of our country up to the year 2000 and the first decades of the third millennium.

We are consistently implementing socialism in our homeland and, at the same time, devoting extraordinary attention to the further strengthening of cooperation with the other socialist countries. We seek the intensification of cooperation with CEMA member countries with a view to expanding trade exchange and economic cooperation.

We are developing our international relations consistently on the principles of complete equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, renouncement of the use of force and the threat to use force, and respect for the right of each nation to freely decide on the path of its economic and social development.

We are engaged in intensive activity aimed at uniting the efforts of all peace-loving forces at the resolution of the fundamental problem of the present—halting the arms race and bringing about disarmament.

We ascribe great significance to the implementation of a new international economic order. We believe that it is essential that specific steps be taken to settle the question of foreign debt burdening the developing countries.

Coordination between our parties and countries in the international arena is an objective necessity arising from the identity of the two communist parties' and the two peoples' stands and interests. We are determined to reinforce this fruitful cooperation so as to contribute to the solution of the problems of contemporary world, in the interest of peace, international cooperation, and progress.

Adamec Reply Speech

AU0809101389 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 89 p 5

[Speech delivered by Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, at a banquet given in his honor in Bucharest on 5 September]

[Text] I would like to thank you once again for the friendly reception which we have been given in the capital city of the Romanian Socialist Republic. We appreciate the bilateral interest in expanding and improving the quality of the traditionally good Czechoslovak-Romanian relations. The fulfillment the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries up to the year 2000 will also contribute to this.

A broad exchange of information and experience has taken place between our communist parties. We appreciate the results the Romanian working people have achieved under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party during 45 years of constructing socialism,

as well as the development of working activity prior to your party's upcoming 14th Congress.

A very demanding period awaits the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. We are not resigning ourselves to the fact that the methods of management which have been implemented so far are not yet yielding the required results. We are striving to make our country rich, economically efficient, and socially just. Therefore, we have initiated economic reform. Its main guidelines will come into effect from January next year. Along with this, we are gradually asserting profound structural changes and we are orienting ourselves toward renewing the economic balance and strengthening the social direction of our economy.

These are not simple tasks. Their fulfillment is not possible without the broad-based process of democratization, without the free flow of public information, and without a dialogue with citizens who have an interest in the further development of socialism in our country.

In our talks we paid a great deal of attention to the issues of economic cooperation. We positively evaluate its recent development. In particular, results in the exchange of goods during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan were very favorable. Last year we reached the highest ever turnover, in excess of R700 million, in mutual trade. In comparison with the long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-90, however, some significant changes are taking place. I am pleased that during our talks on these issues we concurred on the necessity of strictly adhering to the mutually agreed commitments. Czechoslovakia is prepared to continue to actively resolve the problems that have arisen and to flexibly look for new types of goods which we can exchange. An example of this could be imports of Oltcit cars into our country. We support the development of tourism and we welcome each step taken to improve the level of services for Czechoslovak tourists.

We are in favor of the broader utilization of more extensive forms of cooperation, first and foremost the expansion of cooperation and specialization in production, and the development of direct ties between manufacturing enterprises and research and development institutions. The program that was signed in this sphere in May of this year creates a firm foundation for this. It is necessary to pay greater attention to its fulfillment on both sides.

How we formulate our national economic ties after 1990 is very important. We would like the coordination of plans for the next 5-year plan to comply with the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period up to the year 2000. We live in a world in which changes take place every day. Positive tendencies for the drift away from confrontation toward dialogue are being enhanced, and trust and cooperation between countries with different social systems are being increased. The new political thinking, which is a reflection of the dynamic course of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has received a favorable response. However, this is not a development without contradictions, it has its own complications and obstacles. Therefore, it is also important to actively contribute to the process of detente. Czechoslovakia and Romania unequivocally expressed their view on this issue at the July session of the Warsaw Pact Political and Consultative Committee, which took place here in Bucharest.

I am convinced that our talks will contribute to advancing the traditional friendly ties between our two countries, to the cause of socialism, and to understanding and peace.

Adamec Visits Economic Units

AU0609162189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1314 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Czechoslovak Prime Minister Visits Units of Economic and Public Interest—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 6/9/1989—Ladislav Adamec, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the other Czechoslovak officials, visited on September 6 the Bucharest Heavy Machinery Enterprise, one of the most up-to-date units of Romanian machine-building.

The visit allowed for the Czechoslovak prime minister's direct acquaintance with telling achievements of Romanian machine building, with a string of high-tech and very efficient products for the use of the national economy and for foreign partners.

Signing the visitors' book, the guest congratulated the collectivity of the enterprise on the achievements scored and expressed the wish to expand the collaboration between Czechoslovakia and Romania in that important branch.

The visit continued with the Bucharest subway—a special train took the guests from IMGB [Bucharest Heavy Machine Enterprise] to Unirii I—and the Victory of Socialism Boulevard, an opportunity for the guests to know the important architectural ensembles in that part of the Romanian capital.

The Czechoslovak premier assessed highly the vast program of urban and public development under way in the Romanian capital, the efforts made for the continued embellishment of Bucharest.

The prime minister of Czechoslovakia was accompanied on his visit by Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister.

Wreath Laid at Memorial

AU0609172489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1317 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Wreath Laying"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 6/9/1989—Ladislav Adamec, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist

Republic, laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism, in Bucharest, on September 6.

The ceremony was attended by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, representatives of the Foreign Ministry, of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, generals and officers.

The officials accompanying the Czechoslovak premier attended.

A minute's silence was observed after the wreath laying.

Ceausescu Receives Adamec

AU0609181789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1646 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 6/9/1989—On Wednesday, September 6, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], president of Romania, received Ladislav Adamec, member of the Presidium of the CC [Central Committee] of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute on behalf of Milos Jakes, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of the whole Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed Milos Jakes and Gustav Husak, the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, his salute, the salute of the RCP leadership, as well as best wishes.

During the interview, which passed in a warm comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples which, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level, develop continuously. The two countries' economic development level was considered to offer conditions for intensified economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other exchanges. The wish was expressed to do everything possible to expand the Romanian- Czechoslovak links so that they may assert themselves as an example of lasting relations between friendly socialist countries that concert their efforts and cooperate actively for the building of the new system, for the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The exchange of opinions on current issues of the international political life highlighted the need for firm action on the part of all states, of the progressive forces everywhere to solve the serious, complex questions facing mankind, to establish a climate of detente, security, confidence and peaceful collaboration in Europe and in the world.

During the talks, it was noted that the two parties and countries shared similar positions on socialist construction and on the major issues of the world political life, which represents a fine basis for an intensified Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration both bilaterally and in the international arena, in the fight for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the establishment of a climate of peace and broad collaboration among all world nations.

Conclusion of Visit

AU1009184889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 89 p 1

[Michal Kuzmiak Bucharest dispatch: "Conclusion of Czechoslovak-Romanian Talks; Nicolae Ceausescu Received Ladislav Adamec"]

[Text] Bucharest (from our special correspondent)— On Wednesday [6 September], the closing day of his official friendly visit to Romania, Ladislav Adamec was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Romania. The reception took place in the building of the RCP Central Committee.

In a friendly and frank conversation the two representatives exchanged views on some contemporary international political issues and briefed one another on preparations for the congresses of the two fraternal parties—the 14th RCP Congress and the 18th Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Congress. They pointed out that the present level of the two countries' economic development establishes conditions for intensifying economic cooperation and trade exchange as well as for more intensive coordination in science, technology, culture, and other areas.

Exchanging views on current international problems, the two representatives stressed the need for decisive action in the interest of resolving the difficult and complicated problems with which mankind is grappling at present. They called for the creation of an atmosphere of detente, security, mutual trust, and cooperation in Europe and in the world. The reception was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, and Jan Papp, CSSR ambassador to the SR of Romania.

The same day, accompanied by I. Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the SR of Romania, L. Adamec paid a visit to the Heavy Machinery Enterprise in the Bucharest industrial district of Berceni, acquainted himself with the construction of the new political-administrative center of the Romanian capital, and visited one of the subway lines.

Shortly before his departure, L. Adamec and C. Dascalescu met for their final round of talks, in which they expressed their conviction that the talks in Bucharest would contribute to the enrichment and expansion of mutual cooperation and economic relations between the CSSR and the SR of Romania.

Press Release Reported

LD0609161289 Prague CTK in English 1457 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Press Release on Czechoslovak Premier's Visit to Romania"—CTK headline]

[Text] Bucharest Sept 6 (CTK Correspondent)—Czechoslovakia and Romania are resolved to pursue the policy of detente and ensuring world peace, disarmament, halting of nuclear weapons tests and the militarization of space, elimination of chemical weapons and radical cuts in conventional weapons, said a press release issued at the close of Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec's two-day visit to Romania today.

The two countries will work for solving all problems by peaceful means, by negotiations, for overcoming backwardness and establishing a new international economic order, for creating an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation. In this respect they will closely cooperate with the Warsaw Treaty member states and the other socialist countries, as well as with all other countries and progressive peaceloving forces, the press release said.

During their talks Premiers Ladislav Adamec of Czechoslovakia and Constantin Dascalescu of Romania stressed the significance of Romania's proposal for turning the Balkan peninsula into a zone of peace, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for strengthening cooperation of the Balkan states in all spheres, as well as the importance of the Czechoslovak proposal to create a zone of confidence and cooperation along the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

While analysing possibilities of expanding bilateral cooperation in the economy, science, technology, trade and industry, the premiers stated that this cooperation is developing, and stressed the need for increasing the activity of both sides in implementing resolutions adopted at top level.

The premiers of Czechoslovakia and Romania said that implementation of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 ensures favourable conditions for a continous development of mutually advantageous economic relations on a higher level. They stressed that the use of higher forms of cooperation, mainly industrial cooperation and specialization, is the most important way of expanding economic cooperation, the press release said.

In conclusion of the visit the two premiers signed a protocol containing measures to promote economic cooperation.

Communique Issued

AU0609184189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1713 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Communique"—AGERPRES headline—on 5-6 September official friendly visit to Romania by CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 6/9/1989—A communique was released in Bucharest on the official friendly visit Ladislav Adamec, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid to Romania on September 5 and 6 upon an invitation extended by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The communique shows that during the talks the two prime ministers informed each other of the two countries' peoples' accomplishments in socialist construction, under the leadership of their respective communist parties, in the fulfilment of socioeconomic development plans and the growth of science and culture, as well as of the preparation of the Fourteenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ]. Constantin Dascalescu referred to the measures taken to further improve the economic and financial mechanism of self-management and self-administration, the comprehensive system of bodies of revolutionary worker democracy. Ladislav Adamec informed of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the expansion of the democratization of social life in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The current stage and the prospects of developing and expanding bilateral relations, as well as a number of international issues were also examined.

The two prime ministers underscored the decisive importance of the frequent meetings of the party and state leaders of the two countries and of the integral fulfillment of the decisions made on those occasions for the more intense development of the traditional Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and collaboration, in the interest of the strengthening of the gains of socialism in the two countries, for the expansion of cooperation on an international plane.

The many-sided collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was shown to develop productively and dynamically, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level. Meetings, experience swaps and consultations between the representatives of the party leaderships, governments and mass and public organizations have intensified.

During the talks, the current stage and the possibility of further expanding economic, technical and scientific collaboration, commercial exchanges and cooperation in and specialization of production were analysed. Satisfaction was expressed at the expansion of those relations

and the need was stressed for the two sides' intensified efforts for the integral implementation of the decisions agreed upon.

The two prime ministers noted that the implementation of the long-term programme for the development of economic, technical and scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic until the year 2000 provided favourable conditions for the lasting, quality development of the mutually advantageous economic ties. Furthermore, it was stressed that the use of superior forms of collaboration, primarily of cooperation in and specialization of production, by developing direct links between production enterprises and scientific research units was the main way to further expand the economic cooperation between the two states.

The communique expresses the belief that the fulfillment of the provisions of the programme for the further expansion of cooperation in and specialization of production between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, signed in May this year in Prague, would boost the efficiency of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and increase commodity exchanges.

The document shows that the activity carried on by the joint commission of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and by economic ministries intensified, which led to further contracts on cooperation in the production of electrical measuring devices, robots and manipulators, microhydroturbines, tools, and measuring and control devices, as well as to the preparation of conventions on specialization of machine-tools production.

The two prime ministers highlighted the special importance of coordinating the economic plans of Romania and Czechoslovakia over 1991-1995 for the development of the economies of the two countries and the rise in their efficiency. It was noted that that activity accorded with the programmes for bilateral economic collaboration and with the understandings between the chairmen of the central planning bodies and would finalize until the end of the first semester of 1990.

The favourable results were yielded in the development of commercial exchanges in the period elapsed since the start of the current quinquennium, especially of those for 1988, when the largest volume ever was attained.

It was agreed that the foreign-trade bodies in the two countries should take measures for the integral fulfillment of the volume of commodities envisaged for the ongoing year and for the conclusion, as soon as possible, of the commercial protocol and of the contracts for 1990.

The communique reiterates the two countries' determination to develop still more actively the economic, technological and scientific collaboration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in the spirit of the resolutions endorsed at the member countries' summit, to intensify the collaboration for the fulfilment of the complex program of technical-scientific progress by 2000.

At the close of the visit, the two prime ministers signed a protocol on measures for the further development of the economic collaboration between the two countries.

Starting from the results scored so far, the two prime ministers stressed the importance of the further development of the collaboration in culture, education, science, health, mass media, tourism and other domains, in the interests of deepening the mutual acquaintance, of strengthening the friendship between the two countries' peoples.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, the two prime ministers emphasized Romania's and Czechoslovakia's firm determination to work for the establishment of a new policy, of detente and peace in the world, for the halting of the arms race, nuclear above all, and for the achievement of disarmament, for halting the nuclear tests and space militarization, for the elimination of the chemical weapons and the drastic reduction of the conventional ones, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all issues, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the building of a world of understanding and cooperation. The two countries would closely collaborate along that line together with the Warsaw Treaty participant states, with the other socialist countries, with all states of the world, with all progressive, peace loving forces.

Emphasis was placed on Romania's proposal for turning the Balkan peninsula into a zone of peace, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, the consolidation of the Balkan countries' collaboration in every domain, and of the proposals advanced by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the creation of a zone of confidence, collaboration and good neighbourly relations on the contact line between the Warsaw Treaty participant states and the NATO states.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the fertile results of the talks conducted and stressed the confidence that they would help further deepen the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, between the peoples of the two countries.

The talks between the two prime ministers proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding.

The communique shows in conclusion that Ladislav Adamec, Czechoslovak prime minister, invited Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, to pay an official visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Delegates Address Interparliamentary Meeting

AU0609193989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] London AGERPRES, 6/9/1989—Taking the floor during the general debates on the contribution of parliaments to the use of the outer space for peaceful purposes conducted within an Interparliamentary Conference in London, Romanian Deputy Dumitru Ghise highlighted the need for intensified efforts on the part of parliaments for the renunciation of all actions aimed at outer space militarization, for an active participation of legislative bodies in the conclusion of accords to allow the use of the space for peaceful purposes alone. The speaker highlighted the importance of a broad mobilization of world public opinion against the expansion of the arms race to space, which would have a serious bearing on the international climate as a whole, on disarmament, of mankind's survival.

As for Namibia's undelayed access to independence, Romanian deputy Ion Brad highlighted Romania's firm and consistent stance in support of the just fight of the Namibian people, under SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] leadership, for the attainment of its legitimate desiderata for a free and independent life.

During the meeting of parliamentary women, Romanian Deputy Viorica Neculau outlined the aggregate of measures Romania has taken for the continuous assertion of women's role in all areas of activity and highlighted women's place and role in the economy, in science and technology.

The Romanian delegation to the Interparliamentary Conference is led by Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romanian Group in the Interparliamentary Union.

Ivascu Speech

AU0909143389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 8 Sep 89

["Romanian Address at Conference of Interparliamentary Union"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 8/9/1989—Within the general debates of the Interparliamentary Union Conference devoted to the political, economic and social situation in the world, Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Asssembly, chairman of the Romanian group of the Interparliamentary Union, showed that the activity related to the observance of the Interarliamentary Union centennial had to focus on the fundamental issue of our era - the removal of the danger of a world catastrophe, through the settlement of the disarmament issue, conducive to the concomitant elimination of the nuclear, chemical and other mass destruction weapons, to the reduction of the troops and military expenditures.

Likewise, he said, the Interparliamentary Union, the parliaments are called upon to play an ever more active role in seeking out the most adequate solutions for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new international economic order, special care having to be shown to filling the gaps between the rich and poor countries, to the global and fair settlement of the developing countries' foreign debt issue.

The marking of half a century since the beginning of the second world war, the tragic lessons of history, he said, should step up the parliaments' preoccupation for combating any neofascist, antisemitic, irredentist manifestations.

Reiterating the Romanian parliamentarians' attachment to the noble purposes of the parliamentarians' world forum international peace and cooperation the Romanian chief delegate advocated intensified parliamentary collaboration on bilateral and international plane, in Europe and the world over.

Assembly Chairman Receives Canadian Official

AU0909141989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1989—September 8, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received Alex Kindy, deputy, member in the Steering Committee of the Canadian Interparliamentary Group, who is paying a visit to Romania, as guest of the GNA [Grand National Assembly].

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the links between Romania and Canada, the joint wish to develop and deepen these relations on multiple planes, with emphasis on the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries can make to the development of the friendly and cooperative links between the two countries and peoples, to the creation of a climate of peace, security and cooperation the world over.

Ceausescu Chairs Executive Committee Meeting

AU0509073489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0630 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Meeting of Executive Political Committee of Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 5/9/1989—Gathered Monday, 4 September, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary, the Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the party's CC [Central Committee] examined with first secretaries of county party committees, members of the government and other economic executives several economic reports regarding: the fulfillment of all physical and value indices of the plan in industry; foreign trade and investment over 1 January-31 July 1989 and August; observance of consumption norms of

raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and electric energy, in the first half of 1989; utilization of machines, plant and equipment in industry, construction and transport in the first half of 1989; fulfillment of the plan of overhauling and modernization of fixed assets in the first half of 1989.

It was stressed that all in all, in the first eight months of the year the industrial marketable production had averaged a growth rate of seven percent, the net production of over eight percent, as compared to the same period of 1988. Nevertheless, in certain sectors achievements are not up to possibilities, to planned provisions.

The party general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu insisted on the need to fulfill the export production and export, which are central to all economic units. All measures should be taken to make and deliver on time the entire market stock in conditions of quality and as provided under contracts both for the export production and for internal consumption.

As for investment, it was requested that the working pace should be stepped up in building sites, all needed equipment and outfit be delivered on time, assembly-construction works be stepped up to commission new production units on time or even before and to fully implement the housing programme.

Likewise, it was requested that concern and a higher sense of responsibility be shown over the programmes of modernizing production on the basis of the latest advances in science and technology, of permanently raising labour productivity and product quality, of reduction and strict observance of the set material and energy consumption, of fully operating machines, equipment and outfit. Special attention should be given to on-time and high quality overhauling, of all power units in particular, which should work properly to generate the whole planned power production.

Next, reports were analyzed on oversized stocks of raw and subsidiary materials, finished products and products under fabrication existing on 31 July 1989; a profitable activity in all economic units; short-term credits on 31 August 1989; implementation of the plan of returns and payments in cash over 1 July-31 August 1989.

It was assessed that although, generally speaking, all products made profits with a few exceptions yet, there were loss-making enterprises. Starting from this, financial-banking and pricing bodies, ministries and central departments were asked to ensure the firm application of the measures in the special programmes for the overall improvement of the economic-financial situation of each unit. As of 1 September there should be no loss-making products or enterprises.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved some measures to improve the planning system, records, financial control, distribution and higher capitalization of all farm produce.

Given this year's fine production of oil-bearing plants Nicolae Ceausescu proposed and the Executive Political Committee approved that, as of October 1, the population's oil supply should be increased by 20 per cent. Also given this year's fine sugar beets production, upon the party general secretary's proposal, the population's sugar supply should be increased by 15 percent. It was shown that as Romania was already a country with a high consumption of this basic foodstuffs, these measures would result in a very good oil and sugar consumption.

The Executive Political Committee examined a report on shortfalls in the research of petroleum geology and natural gas and endorsed measures for the intensification of tapping and prospecting work, with a view to discovering new hydrocarbon ores and ensuring the power resources required by the national economy.

The Executive Political Committee also debated a report on the major findings and conclusions resulting from checking water management activities and the efficient utilization of funds in this field.

The Executive Political Committee endorsed proposals relative to Romania's participation in the Vienna talks on armed forces and conventional weapons and new confidence and security building measures in Europe, held over September 4-December 21.

The Executive Political Committee agreed that with their mandate as a basis the Romanian delegation should actively promote Romania's stance and the considerations and initiatives of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, on fundamental issues related to disarmament and the building of security on the European Continent.

Working in the spirit of Socialist Romania's constructive foreign policy, the Romanian delegation will make its full contribution to the smooth run of the Vienna talks, to its conclusion with positive results, to the adoption of measures to radically cut back on conventional weapons, on troops and military spending, to build security and confidence and to strengthen cooperation in Europe.

The Executive Political Committee also approved of the proposals concerning Romania's participation in the third conference to examine the implementation of the treaty banning the siting of nuclear weapons and of other arms of mass destruction on the sea and ocean floors, to be held in Geneva over September 18-29.

The Romanian delegation will work, according to its mandate, for the adoption by the conference of documents to open prospects for palpable steps towards terminating the arms race, achieving disarmament and completely eliminating and banning arms of mass destruction and nuclear, chemical and other weapons in all media.

Discussing a number of questions related to the appropriate preparation of the Fourteenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the Executive Political

Committee of the CC of the RCP analysed and endorsed a report on the improvement of the structure of party organizations in enterprises, institutions and farming units. For the creation of strong party organizations in all areas and sectors of activity, for the continuous strengthening of the leading political role of the party, of the capacity of party organizations to mobilize all working people to the exemplary fulfilment of the plans and programmes for the country's economic and social development, the structure of party organizations in enterprises, institutions and farming units was examined.

On the basis of the conclusions drawn from that analysis and in consideration of the existing numerous party groups with a small number of communists, the Executive Political Committee decided that, in order to strengthen the activity, the creation of like groups should be restricted to special areas and situations for short terms. Furthermore, the number of small party organizations should decline and strong organizations be created. At the same time, it was agreed to improve the organization of party committees which are to be set up only in large enterprises, institutions and farming units, where more than 200 party members exist.

Furthermore, palpable measures were set to improve the social composition of party bodies, the rise in the weight of workers, farmers and women in party bureaus and committees.

With those orientations as a basis, a number of provisions of the party statute and the resolution of the CC of the RCP on the structure of party organizations in enterprises, institutions, farming units, residential districts and villages will be amended.

In connection with the proper preparation of the Fourteenth Congress, the party general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, requested that "SCINTEIA" and the other leading and local newspapers, the radio and the television should open special columns and services to discuss the documents of the congress and the programmes for the socioeconomic development of each county, of each locality, to highlight the proposals and suggestions made by communists and working people to thus contribute to the completion of those programmes, to the elaboration of the resolutions to be adopted by the great forum of Romanian Communists.

It was pointed out that in the period until the Fourteenth Congress the party bodies and organizations should take every step to strengthen the revolutionary spirit and the sense of responsibility, to safeguard and develop socialist property, to augment the national wealth the whole people's asset so that the important event in the life of the party and of the country should be welcomed with the best possible results in the fulfilment of socioeconomic targets and of the party programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

Festive Meeting Marks DPRK National Day

AU0909143789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/9/1989—A festive meeting took place at the Autobuzul Enterprise in Bucharest, on September 8, in marking the proclamation anniversary of the DPR of Korea, organized by the Bucharest City RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Committee and the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association.

During the meeting, addresses were made by Toma Gheorghe Iolando, director of the enterprise, and Mun Piong-nok, Bucharest ambassador of the DPR of Korea, who highlighted the importance of the celebrated event.

Referring to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and the DPR of Korea, the speakers stressed the fundamental role in their steady development played by the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, the understandings reached on such occasions.

The attendance included executives of the Foreign Ministry, party and state activists, members of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association, numerous working people.

Members of the Bucharest Embassy of the DPR of Korea were present.

On the same occasion, Senior Colonel Pak Si-Sok, military, air and naval attache of the DPR of Korea to Romania, met with military of a unit of the Romanian Army, to whom he presented the importance of the celebrated event.

The participants in the meeting saw round a photo show with aspects of the life and activity of the military of the Korean People's Army, and were shown documentary films.

Defense Secretary Departs for USSR Visit

LD1109083989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 11 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, heading a delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces left today on a return official visit to the Armed Forces of the USSR. During his visit in the friendly socialist country, General Kadijevic will have talks with his host, USSR Defense Minister Army General Dmitriy Yazov, and other top Soviet military officials. The further improvement of inter-army cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and those of the USSR will be discussed.

The federal secretary for national defense, together with members of the delegation, will also visit some units and institutions of the Soviet Army.

At Batajnica Airport, General Kadijevic was seen off by Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces; Vice Admiral Petar Simic, president of the Presidium of the Party League of Communists Organization in the Yugoslav Peoples' Army; and other high-ranking military officers. The send off was also attended by Vladimir Loginov, USSR ambassador to our country, and by Colonel Aleksandr Terentjev, navy and air attache of the USSR Armed Forces.

Nonaligned Summit Marked by 'Moderation'

LD0809135989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 8 Sep 89

["Pool item"—The Non-Aligned on New Course"]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 8 (TANJUG)—Without high-sounding words and dramatic turns, in a working atmosphere of well-measured starting points and radical requests for change, the ninth summit of non-aligned countries ended in Belgrade's Sava Center last night.

According to first assessments, the meeting could mark a turning point and re-route the non-aligned to a new course in perceiving their own identity and role at the threshold of the 21st century.

The turning point does not mean abandoning or even modifying the autentic principles of the movement, which were not questioned by any participant during the conference.

A vast majority of the 102 members of the movement asked that the non-aligned, in a complex and interdependent world, move at an accelerated pace, with less verbalism and more realism and effectiveness.

The summit was one of measured peace and moderation, without distinct polarizations and intransigent views in polemics. There were fewer deep divisions in Belgrade than at some previous summits.

The tones prevailing in Belgrade indicate that the non-aligned less and less divided into radicals and moderates, into those who lean towards the West and those who flirt with the East. The prevalent view is that all the non-aligned stand together, at an equal distance from the North, where the East and the West both belong.

The summit was not radical in tone, but it certainly was in its requests, both for a modernization of the movement and for a substantial change in North-South relations.

Debates on East-West relations and on the superpower detente were transferred to the area of economic problems, within the frameworks of economic detente.

Without economic detente, with their economic development at a standstill and with huge debts, many countries were risking both their progress and their social peace, speakers at the Belgrade meeting warned.

The ninth non-aligned summit will also be remembered by several concrete proposals such as those for calling a North-South summit, that is, global talks on debts and economic problems. So far, there have been no summits of this kind. Talks were alsways held between individual countries and amongst them, the East for itself, the West for itself, then the East and the West together, the non-aligned amongst themselves, but never all together. Now the non-aligned have proceeded from the concept of a single, highly interdependent world which calls for the joint tackling of these problems.

Several new topics were initiated at the non-aligned meeting in Belgrade, including the protection of human rights and ecology.

So, for example, India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi proposed the setting up of a fund for the protection of the planet. There was much discussion also on technology as an imperative of the times to come.

The leaders of non-aligned delegations left Belgrade last night convinced that the meeting in Belgrade, from where the movement set out 28 years ago, has offered new responses to the challenges of the modern world.

Rights Group Rejects Idea of Postponing Visit

LD0809125289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1102 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 8 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Justice Ministry said today that it was "surprised" that the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF) failed to accept the suggestion, which was meant to contribute to "constructive cooperation," that its delegation put off its visit—originally planned to start tomorrow—for the end of September.

"We believe that this conduct does not reflect some special attitude towards Yugoslavia," said the ministry, stressing that it had proposed that the visit be put off

because it will otherwise nearly coincide with the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade which ended early this morning.

The Yugoslav ministry underlined that it had agreed that the IHF send to Yugoslavia a six-member delegation because it "is highly interested that the international public be presented with an objective picutre of the human rights situation in Yugoslavia, especially in Kosovo." Last March, ethnic Albanian chauvinists and separatists organized demonstrations—which contained elements of an armed uprising—in Kosovo, an autonomous province which is part of the Republic of Serbia.

By calling for the postponement of the visit, the Yugoslav ministry also proposed that the two sides use the intervening period to agree on topics of special interest to the delegation and personalities it wanted to meet. The IHF however, did not reply to a letter sent by the Yugoslav Ministry, which learned only from the press that the delegation will go ahead with the visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow as originally planned.

The IHF is a non-governmental institution which, under the Helsinki declaration, has the right to tour European countries at its own initiative and inquire about the human rights situation there.

The Yugoslav authorities know nothing about the programme of the IHF delegation's visit but it has been learned unofficially that the delegation is, among other things, interested in the forthcoming trial of former Kosovo party leader Azem Vlasi and the trial of Fikret Abdic, former director of a major agroindustrial firm in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Vlasi and 14 ethnic Albanians are charged with the most serious offence in Yugoslavia—undermining the social system. The prosecutor charged Vlasi with inciting Albanian chauvinists and separatists to action, which "resulted in the death of several persons threatened the lives of many others and provoked serious violence."

Abdic is on trial for having issued uncovered promissory notes whose dollar equivalent totalled one billion dollars and thus dealt the most serious blow to the financial market in the country's post war history.

National Assembly To Discuss Political Amnesty

LD0809134389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 8 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Federal Assembly is to declare itself later this month on the demands, becoming particularly frequent of late, for the release of all political prisoners convicted of non-violent offences.

Declaration by the Assembly—the supreme organ of power within the framework of federal rights and duties—on this sensitive point is considered of decisive importance to the democratic future of Yugoslavia and security of its citizens under the law. Decision on a general amnesty would be the first but decisive step towards liberalizing the country's legislation and strengthening legal state.

Other demands being often raised among the Yugoslav public lately are for the lasting prevention of political trials and other forms of political repression, and for a revision of the penal code in accordance with democratization of society.

The top Yugoslav leadership was also up to now issuing decrees on pardon on various occasions: five laws on pardon have been enacted since 1944.

The demand now, however, is for a remission of penalty to all political prisoners except those convicted of terrorist or other violent acts, accompanied with a review of the entire penal policy in Yugoslavia.

Similar demands grew especially frequent this summer, following tragic events last February and March in the province of Kosovo, where 25 persons died in riots staged by Albanian chauvinists.

The isolation of 237 ethnic Albanians on the suspicion of involvement in the riots prompted Slovene communist leader Milan Kucan to demand a general amnesty.

At the same time, a debate has revived on the proposed repealing of Article 133 of the Penal Code on so-called verbal offence, which was often a screen for settling accounts with political opponents and a [word indistinct] to critical opinion. The loose formula on punishment for presenting the "socio-Political conditions in the country in a malicious and untruthful manner" made it possible to misuse the article for day-to-day political purposes.

More radical changes in the penal policy of Yugoslavia have been made more difficult by its deep economic crisis and exacerbated inter-ethnic relations, as well as by the sensitive problem of Kosovo political prisoners, 60 per cent of whom are young persons between 18 and 21.

The Yugoslav Government and Ministry of Justice hold that pardon should be applied instead of amnesty, the more so as there were only 436 political prisoners in Yugoslavia according to official statistics at the end of last year. The number includes 336 persons convicted of criminal acts against the people and the state.

Over the past eight years nearly 4,500 ethnic Albanians, mainly younger persons, have been convicted of various political offences—1,200 for criminal acts, an the others for misdemeanor. The punishment has, on the whole, remained ineffective as the majority resumed their old activity after being released.

Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Republic of Serbia which includes the Province of Kosovo, advocates the release of all young persons and the punishment of leaders of the separatist movement, including many former political leaders in Kosovo.

The proposed amnesty of political offenders in Kosovo should be accompanied by rehabilitation and resocialization programmes. The amnesty would cover a vast majority of nearly 3,000 young convicted persons.

The proposed reform of the penal policy in Kosovo should help towards a relaxation of interethnic tensions in this troubled province which threaten with a new explosion. It is also believed that it would add to the international prestige of Yugoslavia, which has been under criticism for political interfering in the administration of justice.

LCY Official Outlines Upcoming Statute Changes

LD0809133289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) has started in its forthcoming amendments to the party statute from the starting point that its avant-garde and leading role was not given to it beforehand, but should be deserved as will in practice, said Ivan Brigic, a party President member and chairman of its Commission for Statute Changes, in an interview to the press today.

The next session of the LCY Central Committee scheduled for September 11 will have something more to say about statute changes which should be adopted at a congress.

Stands on party reforms in Yugoslavia are very much opposing, but, without having defined the party under new conditions, it is hard to fix the basic directions for statute ammendments, Stefan Korosec, secretary of the party presidency, told the press.

By way of amendments to its statute, the party is obviously going to renounce on paper its ideological and political monopolies, but also in store for it at the forthcoming congress is a debate on political pluralism and its outcome could influence the defining of the very party statute.

Also today, Brigic indicated that chief directions in reshaping the statute are demonopolising the LCY, too, in its conduct of personnel (cadres) policies as well as secret and direct elections to all party organs and bodies.

Also provided are changes in organising the party, Brigic said, explaining that the statute-to-be would contain only fundamental principles on how to organise while all the rest would remain within the competence of the party's republic- and province-level organisations.

LCY Central Committee 26th Session Opens

AU1109085489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is discussing amendments to the Statute of the League of Communists. Correspondent Zivojin Jerotijevic reports from the SFRY Assembly building where the Central Committee is holding its [26th] session;

Ivan Brigic is at the rostrum at the moment. He is presenting a report on the ideopolitical bases of the amendments to the Statute of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The essence of his speech is that the volume and content of the statutory changes are of limited scope, because there are still no clear stances on the transformation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Central Committee has still not held a debate on the political system and political pluralism.

What the today's debate will be like remains to be seen, but if one is to draw any conclusions from the course of the 25th plenum, as well as some others, one should not completely exclude the possibility of statutory problems becoming an additional stumbling bloc of the divided Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Central Committee Presidium will try to avoid new confrontations. It has suggested to its members that they be realistic, that is, that they discuss only those issues on which there is complete political harmony.

Today, the Central Committee should also verify the stances on the situation of interethnic relations resulting from its session in August. The Central Committee Presidium says that the text of stances has been completely coordinated and unanimously endorsed, but at the same time there are some opinions that what is involved here is a (?lifeless) document which can hardly present a basis for a joint party action.

Some questions relating to the organization of work of the Kumrovec Josip Broz Tito Political School are also included in the agenda. Some cadre questions will also be discussed. One of them, discussion on the resignation of Dr Zdravko Grebo from his membership of the Central Committee attracts particular attention.

Two initiatives have not been accepted: Ivo Druzic's initiative to include many proposals made by the grassroots concerning the responsibility of individual people for some of the speeches made at the 25th plenum, as well as Slobodan Filipovic's proposal. Filipovic cited a conclusion by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro and suggested that Slobodan Filipovic himself be expelled from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Debate on the nature and essence of attacks against the personality and work of Josip Broz Tito has also been adjourned until more facts and evidence are collected.

This was a report on the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Discusses Term of Office, Veto

AU1109112889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Here is Zivojin Jerotijevic report on the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia:

The debate on the proposal of ideopolitical bases of the amendments to the Statute of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is under way. The proposal was expounded on by Ivan Brigic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The limited scope of these changes was criticized by all speakers, that is, Branko Caratan, Nikola Markovski, Milka Kikovic, Ahmet Hodzic, Rodoljub Etinski, Emil Stern, and Cedo Volas, who is speaking at the moment. The speech by Lev Kreft, who has been announced as the next speaker, is expected with interest.

The debate held so far—and 16 members of the Central Committee have announced their intention to speak—has supported the proposal to elect the president of the Central Committee for a 4-year term of office in the future, because, it was remarked, the practice has shown that the 1-year term has not been a successful experiment.

It was also said that the excessive insistence on the right of a minority is not acceptable, just as the lack of statutory provisions clearly establishing specific and individual responsibility of the Central Committee members is not good. It was said that there is no unity in the League of Communists without this and the Central Committee cannot be a place to (?build) Yugoslav policy.

There was also another interesting view according to which there is no democracy without differences, but, on the other hand, an absolutization of differences, particularly national differences, can smother democracy.

Because of a possible and in fact very certain blockage and paralysis in decisionmaking, the proposal to introduce the right to veto in the Central Committee was disputed.

A belief that a stress on individuality and subjectivity of a member of the League of Communists will stop the present phenomenon of returning party membership cards en masse was also expressed in the debate on the statutory changes of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which we have been monitoring continuously.

This was our report on the 26th plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Serbia's Trifunovic Speaks on LCY Reform

AU1009223489 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 89

[Dragic Lazic report: "We Are Firmly Oriented Toward Democratic Changes"]

[Excerpts] Kragujevac, 1 September—Dr Bogdan Trifunovic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, who was accompanied by Milomir Petrovic, executive secretary in the Presidium of the Central Committee, today participated in the work of the expanded session of the Presidium of the Inter-Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Sumadija and Pomoravlje whose theme was "Current Ideopolitical Issues and Further Tasks in Implementing Elections in the League of Communists."

At the session in the self-management hall, the guests were briefed on the progress of party electoral activity in this region. [passage omitted]

Speaking about changes in the political system, Dr Trifunovic stressed that specific issues and even specific differences must be discussed in the country. Certain suggestions have been made, let us discuss them, discern the differences, and reach what can really be a democratic, new, and socialist solution in Yugoslavia, and let us abandon these numerous suspicions and across-the-board accusations because these are leading us nowhere. It is particularly important that the time until the 14th Extraordinary Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is used in the best way because matters cannot be resolved in the 2 or 3 days that it will be held. A platform for the new constitution should be adopted at the congress. If the congress of Yugoslav Communists does not do this, then the question is to be asked: Are we plunging into new conflicts, tensions, and new divisions?

Capable People Should Be Fought For

Dr Trifunovic also spoke about the transformation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia:

We have stressed our firm orientation that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia should be a unified organization of Yugoslav Communists, not in the least forgetting the significant role that the republican organizations have and the corresponding role of the provincial organizations of the League of Communists. Those who think that this country can progress as a democratic and socialist society and state without the important role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, including all the changes that we will be making regarding its role and method of working, are deceiving themselves. A democratic way of adopting decisions should be provided and then implemented. In the programmatic sense, we cannot have "fragmented" views of the main issues in every republican or provincial organization. On the contrary, we must establish a democratic way and this

means, above all, establishing a united view of our main problems and directions by the 14th congress which will be supported by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Trifunovic also spoke about elections and stressed that capable people should be fought for. There are some people who have been proposed but who have not taken on this job, even though their communities think that they will do it in the best way. They should be asked to accept this task precisely at this time of difficulties, even though it may be to the detriment of certain personal plans. Who we elect determines what the next 4 years will be like for us. In this respect, we should avoid those people who pander to the electorate, as well as those who push themselves forward or have careerist ambitions and have not even proven themselves in the places where they have been until now. People are needed who support the policy that is now being conducted and publicly oppose those who slander and vilify them in order to hinder them politically.

We in the League of Communists of Serbia, and not just in the League of Communists but also further afield among our people, are firmly oriented toward democratic changes in the political system and life, for economic reform, and the unity of Yugoslavia. Some desires and endeavors of people outside the republic and of some individuals within it, to use the great difficulties in some collectives and communities to turn them against the policy that is being conducted in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the true interests of this republic, will be shown to be futile. It is perfectly clear what has been proposed and what we are doing in the republic of Serbia, that we are for equality but that we will not suffer anyone's guardianship, said Dr Bogdan Trifunovic at the expanded session of the Presidium of the Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists of Sumadija and Pomoravlje in Kragujevac.

The guests then visited the sections of the Crvena Zastava plant and spoke with the economic and political activ of this Yugoslav giant.

Kosovo Serbs Protest Srbica Communal Leadership

AU0909182289 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] The main aim of the gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins in Srbica yesterday, which continued until late in the evening, was achieved with the announcement of the resignation of Milomir Kovacevic from the post of president of the Srbica League of Communists [LC] Communal Conference. Although it cannot be said that this was a single-nationality gathering, only a single Albanian took part, which shows that more work must be done in this commune to create a common front among all the peoples and nationalities living in the area. It must nevertheless be stressed that the main motive of the gathering, which was held under the auspices of the Socialist Alliance, and in which more than 50 Serbian and Montenegrin citizens took part from the villages of Banje [two villages indistinct], Rudnik, and Srbica, was to demand the collective resignation of the communal leadership. There were calls for Rahman Morina, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, to come to the gathering. Those who did attend included Dragutin Markovic, member of the Politika Aktiv of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Hasim Redzepi, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Nuhi Proksi and Sali Mulaku, members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Conference, Aleksandar Bozic, member of the Kosovo Political Aktiv, and all the leaders of the commune.

The gathering called for further ideopolitical differentiation, which, it was said, is not being thoroughly carried out, as well as for solutions to certain problems and difficulties affecting Serbian and Montenegrin citizens. After a long discussion, the citizens present, the communal leadership, and activists from the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo decided that every request would be considered, and all realistic ones would be granted. The resignation of Slavica (Jerodic), from the post of communal trade union secretary was also announced at the meeting.

Slovene League Central Committee Session Meets

Discusses Inflation

LD0809132889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—Today's session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, chaired by Milan Kucan, discussed the current economic trends and inflation. Dusan Sinogoj, president of the Slovene Executive Council, gave the introductory speech. He stressed that inflation in Yugoslavia is neither a professional nor economic problem, but is primarily a socio-political problem. In order to eradicate it, it is necessary to reach political consensus, as well as be prepared to pay the price for it, Sinogoj said.

Hears Kucan Report

AU0809164189 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] The event that attracts the most attention today is certainly the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, not because of the discussion on economic trends and inflation—the introductory speech was made by Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Republican Executive Council—but primarily because of the discussion of the letter by France Popit, a member of the Central Committee.

It is difficult to say which of these two questions is more significant for the Slovene League of Communists or for all of us, although one should not ignore the number of warnings resulting from the complex economic situation.

At a time marked by all the characteristics of hyperinflation, with prices rising at several tens of a percent per month, which is marked by great losses, daily bankruptcies, and a mass unemployedment, a chance observer would find it difficult to understand why so much attention is paid to the resignation statement of one of the Central Committee members.

However, because the person involved is France Popit, who headed the Slovene League of Communists for more than 10 years, and because his criticism against the present leadership is devoid of firm arguments, the interest of the Slovene, and probably also the Yugoslav, public is rather understandable.

Before the Popit letter was discussed, Milan Kucan, president of the League of Communists of Slovenia, drew attention to a number of insinuations connected with the alleged closed session of the Presidium at the end of last month, and expressed his surprise that Popit's letter, dated three months ago, appeared in today's BORBA. Milan Kucan proposed that Silvo Gorenc chair the plenum today, due to criticism addressed towards the Slovene League of Communists Presidium and its president. Nadja Pengov and Marjan Rogelj report:

The discussion of the letter and resignation by France Popit was the second point on the agenda, and it began relatively late. Therefore this report will be incomplete. The discussion was started by Milan Kucan, who in a few words tried only to clarify some matters which had caused speculation and misunderstanding in public because of the letter.

[Begin Kucan recording] Comrade Popit has sent me the letter that you have received, asking that the letter be distributed to the Central Committee members at once. We have done so. Considering that the statements in the letter concern the entire Central Committee Presidium and not only its president, it is understandable that the Presidium had to discuss it and adopt its stands on the statements contained in it.

At the conclusion of his letter, Comrade Popit proposes to the Central Committee that it should acquaint the public with the full text of the letter. The Presidium felt that it lacked the right to do so itself, and therefore it distributed the letter to you but did not send it to the public media. This has given rise to rumors about a kind of closed Presidium session. The session certainly was not closed in the sense that one wanted to conceal anything from the members and the public. It was a normal session of the Presidium preparing a session of the Central Committee. Shorthand notes, or rather a transcription of the recordings, have been prepared, and in keeping with our rules, they are available to all the Central Committee members. Comrade Marinc, for instance, proposed that his speech at that session should be distributed to the Central Committee members today.

Because of the nature of the session, chief editors of DELO, DNEVNIK, TANJUG, radio, television, and KOMUNIST were as usual invited to attend. Comrade Popit was invited, but he did not attend. The media asking whether they may obtain the letter for publication were advised that, considering that we had nothing against its publication, they should arrange the matter with Comrade Popit, because the Presidium had no authorization to do so before a Central Committee session. Comrade Popit granted this power only to the Central Committee to which the letter is addressed.

We treated Comrade Setinc's letter to Comrade Popit in the same way. We were acquainted with it by Comrade Setinc on the day of the session, immediately before the session.

Likewise neither the Presidium nor myself have released to the public media the letter which Comrade Popit had sent to me personally on 5 June this year, and which to my surprise and in a way unknown to me was published in full in BORBA today. Because in the part where Comrade Popit justifies his resignation, the letter refers to the workings of the Central Committee Presidium, and thus of course to the work of its president, I consider it right that we should agree on this point: The session should not be chaired by the president, which is to say, it should not be chaired by me. I therefore propose that on this point, and on the next point which is approximately the same in nature, the session should be chaired by Comrade Silvo Gorenc and I am handing the session's chair to him, please. [end recording]

In this way, the chair was taken by Silvo Gorenc, who is not a member of the Presidium. He asked France Popit whether he wanted to verbally explain to the Central Committee the reasons for his decision to resign. France Popit did so, and launched a sharp attack:

[Begin Popit recording] Comrade Chairman: I would not go into explanations of what Comrade Kucan said in introduction, because it was political grandstanding and because in fact an intrigue is involved. It would be right to say that I have sent this letter to the Central Committee, and in agreement with Comrade Prosenc, the letter was later published. This was the letter that I wrote for today's session.

Regarding the letter said to have been published in BORBA, I was asked from POLITIKA offices yesterday whether I had in fact sent it. I must say that I did not send it to anybody except to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. Therefore I may say (?that if the letter carries my signature) it is a common manipulation. With regard to where the letter has come from, I would be obliged if the Central Committee offices would look into the matter.

However, so that we may not quarrel about these trifles, I would like to say something in connection with the present letter sent to the Central Committee. [end recording]

In my letter, France Popit said, I drew attention to some questions that appear in the implementation of the present policy of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

I am convinced that whether or not the League of Communists creatively (?struggles) for the development of our society in the direction of a socialist self- managing option in the future depends to a great extent on how these questions are resolved.

Therefore, he said, I most resolutely reject all the political speculation that tried to reduce my letter to the level of political rivalry between the old guard and the young forces of renewal, or even to the level of personal quarrels in the League of Communists, and call it a common lie. Popit also rejected the proposition that his views on the renewal of the League of Communists appeared at the wrong time. The political leadership must face problems at the time they arise, he said, for any other conduct makes politics trail after the events. Any hesitation on whether the moment is right is merely a poor excuse for opportunistic vacillation and a flight from reality, and it demands immediate consideration.

The content of the discussion of the letter that should have been an object of critical consideration was in Popit's opinion diverted by political grandstanding from its essence to a discussion about France Popit and his political image. I ask you, he said, to discuss the content of the letter now. If you think that in this connection it is also necessary to discuss the policy of the League of Communists and the cadres responsible for it in the past, let a respective decision be taken and documents be provided.

On behalf of the Presidium, Milos Prosenc acquainted the Central Committee members with the positions of the Presidium on the letter and on the resignation. The Presidium rejects all the accusations contained in Popit's letter point by point, including the most essential one to the effect that the Presidium is alienated from the membership.

[Begin Prosenc recording] Politically the gravest assessment is the accusation that the Presidium is alienated from the membership because its policies do not take account of the feelings within the organization. This means that the Presidium also does not take into account this Central Committee and that it is self-sufficient, bureaucratized, and alienated.

This is the gist of the letter. An assent to it would mean that the Presidium directs the policy of the League of Communists of Slovenia regardless of the guidelines of the League of Communists of Slovenia Conference, which obtained indisputable support in the League of Communists of Slovenia as well as in the Slovene public in general.

We believe that this assessment is not objective, and Comrade Popit does not provide any evidence for it. [end recording]

Democratic relations cannot be built on hatred, or on blanket carping, or on a destruction of personal dignity of anybody, Milos Prosenc said in conclusion. We accepted the letter as criticism, which every member is entitled to. There is no need for France Popit to leave the Central Committee if he does not agree with the views of the majority of League of Communists (?members).

The Central Committee should now evaluate the reasons for the resignation and should adopt a stand on the positions declared by its Presidium today. Prosenc appealed to the members that they should not express their possible disagreement with resignations, because this would make a democratic dialogue impossible.

The session of the Central Committee today began with an examination of the current economic trends. The president of the Executive Council presented to the members a report that was a mixture of positive and negative results and consequences of the working of the economic policy and changes in the systemic laws.

We may boast of a 4-percent increase in industrial production, (?good) foreign trade results, and market adjustments by some enterprises. Nevertheless, stocks of finished goods are piling up, we note an overall reduction of investment in real terms and of the number of employed in Slovenia, and so forth.

In short: Economic trends are slightly improving, but we are still gripped by the crisis. This is particularly reflected in the liquidity shortage, which in some work organizations or branches is reaching critical proportions. The contributions to the federal budget and to the Federal Fund for the Underdeveloped are more and more difficult to pay, and the essential problem—inflation—remains.

It appears that in the coming months, we will face even worse difficulties, be they economic, social, or political. For instance, how are we going to solve the problem of 16,000 unemployed workers, or the complications caused by the new economic policy that may cause numerous protests by the people who will be driven to these forms of rebellion or dissatisfaction by their low standard of living?

The Executive Council in fact merely informed the Central Committee about some economic parameters and the possible consequences. We did not expect much more. Central Committee members in their speeches drew attention to the problems of some communities or large systems, and did not provide any specific assessments or proposals, which of course they had no desire to do, except stating that inflation was the main problem that has to be sharply tackled at all levels. It is a political problem and as such, is a matter for the party to deal with, for it entails so many pitfalls that everybody, from the economy to politics, must prepare defenses, and this includes the League of Communists.

Rejects Popit's Arguments

AU0809201489 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Vesna Burnik report]

[Text] The discussion of France Popit's resignation began with an assurance by Milan Kucan that he did not

pass to BORBA the letter sent to him by France Popit at the beginning of June. France Popit spoke next. He restated his position, saying that his letter to the Central Committee drew attention to the questions upon which depends the question of whether the League of Communists will struggle for the development of our society as a socialist and self-managing society. He also said that he did not send to BORBA his letter addressed to Milan Kucan, and that it is up to the Central Committee to investigate how the letter got out of its offices.

In the discussion of the reasons for his resignation, and his reproaches to the transformation [words indistinct]. [Two names indistinct] (?spoke about Popit as a former leader of the League of Communists of Slovenia and said) that politics at that time were anything but democratic. Chairman Silvo Gorenc, member of the Central Committee (?of the League of Communists of Slovenia), immediately called for a calmer (?and) properly argued discussion, which then prevailed until the end of the session.

(?It must be said) that all those who took part in the discussion were of the opinion that a disagreement with the implementation of the renewal cannot be reason for differentiation. Disagreement is a democratic right of every member of the League of Communists and of the Central Committee as well. (?In their opinion), it cannot also be a reason for resigning from the Central Committee. This was particularly stressed by Milan Kucan in his speech.

Vinko Hafner, Janez Kocjancic, Sergej Kraigher, and others [words indistinct] warned that the method of disparagement of individuals because of their views is incompatible with the renewal and must therefore be opposed. [Name indistinct] appealed to France Popit to change his mind and not to resign from the Central Committee, but Popit did not comply.

Popit spoke again at the conclusion of the discussion and said that he does not agree with the hue and cry that has been launched against him recently. Although many of those who spoke in the discussion tried to confront his opinions with good arguments, nobody offered a clear answer to the question of where the transformation of the League of Communists of Slovenia leads Slovene society. He rejected the reproaches that the main reason for the campaign was the squaring of accounts with Stane Kavcic. He stressed that his letter did not demonstrate disunity in Slovene politics. This disunity was laid bare by Igor Bavcar with his notes. It is also confirmed by the two charters for which signatures are being solicited.

Following the letter of law of the Statute, the Central Committee did not vote on the resignation, but only rejected the reasons given for it. As we said, France Popit did not withdraw his resignation.

At the conclusion of this point on the agenda, Janez Stanovnik, president of the Presidency of Slovenia, spoke or rather replied to a question by Milan Meden on how true it was that respective organs in the federation would discuss the Slovene constitutional amendments.

The SFRY Presidency has ordered its professional service to prepare such an assessment, and it has a right to do so. However, the assessment is not professional but political, and it is unfounded. At its session yesterday, the Slovene Presidency therefore (?denounced) it as a document that may mean political pressure if accepted. Even discussion of this may mean political pressure on the constitutional commission and the Slovene Assembly [words indistinct].

Accepts Protest of Cosic Interview

LD0909020289 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 89

[From the "Chronicle of the Day" program]

[Excerpts] The Slovene League of Communists [LC] Central Committee plenum held in Ljubljana today was at the center of attention for Slovenes and Yugoslavs, primarily because of the discussion of a letter from and the resignation of France Popit, former leader of the Slovene LC for many years. A summary of today's discussion at the Slovene LC Central Committee session was prepared by our journalist, Dragoslav Kosaric:

[Kosaric] At today's session, the Slovene LC Central Committee accepted the resignation of France Popit. At the same time, it rejected all the assessments he put forward in his written explanation, particularly those relating to the Central Committee and its Presidium. [passage omited]

This evening, the Slovene LC Central Committee accepted a protest statement in connection with Dobrica Cosic's interview to the Italian paper IL TEMPO. The statement says that Cosic misled the Italian public by mistakenly portraying and tendentiously interpreting the historical development of Zadar, Istrica, and the Slovene littoral. The statement says that Cosic ignores the fact that during the national liberation struggle, the Slovene and Croatian people on this territory, with the support of Italian antifascists, won sovereign rights and thus removed a historical injustice done to them in the [word indistinct] agreement. This is stated, among other things, in the Slovene LC Central Committee statement.